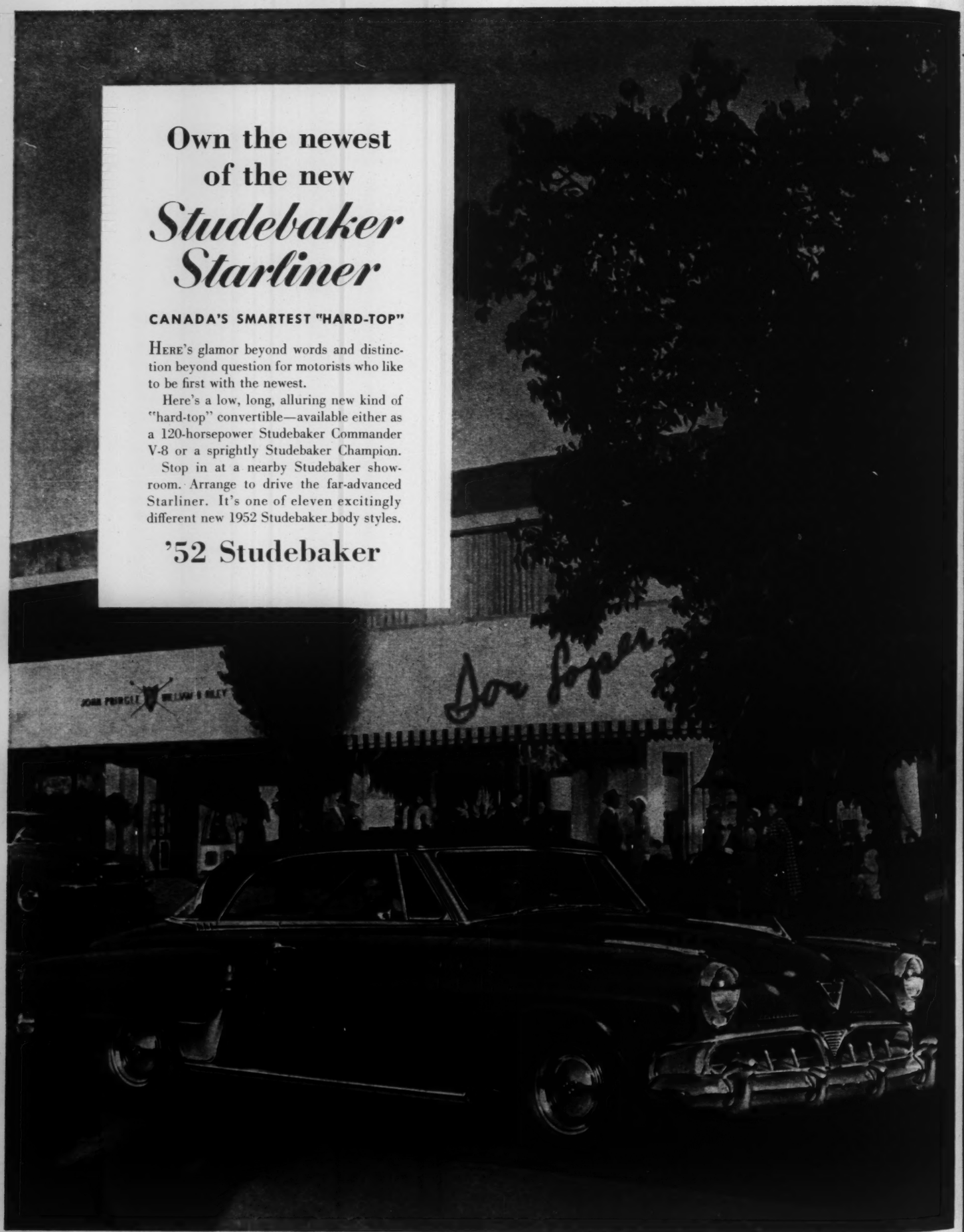
SATURDAY NIGHT

TORONTO'S VANISHING ISLAND
by George B. Langford

SASKATCHEWAN'S SKIN-DEEP SOCIALISM
by D. B. Rogers

NO CURE FOR "FISHING POX"
by Jack Hambleton

MAY 3, 1952 VOL. 67, NO. 30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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

Established 1887

Vol. 67 No. 30 Whole No. 3078

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BEHIND THE SCENES

THE NEXT ISSUE: Can the Canadian dollar stay on top of the heap? Or is its spectacular rise just a flash in the pan? MICHAEL BARKWAY discusses the dollar's sudden rise, and its future . . . There are more arthritis sufferers than diabetes, tuberculosis, cancer and heart disease sufferers combined, says KERR MACKAY, describing new strides in treatment . . . St. James Street in Montreal is the striped pants and morning coat type financial centre; Bay Street in Toronto the sports jacket type, says LEONARD L. KNOTT, pointing up the difference between the two . . . The Canadian language is not a hybrid, nor Americanized, but something unique, says Professor F. E. L. PRIESTLEY of the U of Toronto . . . KIM MCILROY discusses Canada's accident pattern, and what drivers can do to cut down the alarming total . . . There is a rebellion brewing in the British Conservative party, with feeling building up against Churchill's cabinet . . . Some of Canada's top-notch business women can be found in the life insurance business, says HAL TRACEY.

COVER: It doesn't matter if you use a pole cut from an alder swamp, a piece of string, and a bent pin, or the latest thing in rod and reel straight from the sporting goods store. Once the fishing bug bites you, as it does thousands of Canadians every spring, you might just as well get out the waders and head for your favorite trout stream, as our cover girl has in these waters at Arundel, Quebec. And no matter if you come back with a full creel or empty-handed, once you become an addict, the bug won't let you alone, says nature writer Jack Hambleton. It bites every spring. See Page 12.—*Photo by International Publishing Company.*

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Published and printed by CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED Birks Building, Montreal, Canada

Editorial and Advertising Offices 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

M. R. Sutton, President; Roydon M. Barbour, Executive Vice-President; E. R. Milling, Vice-President; D. W. Turnbull, C.A., Secretary-treasurer and Comptroller.

John F. Foy ..... Director of Circulation
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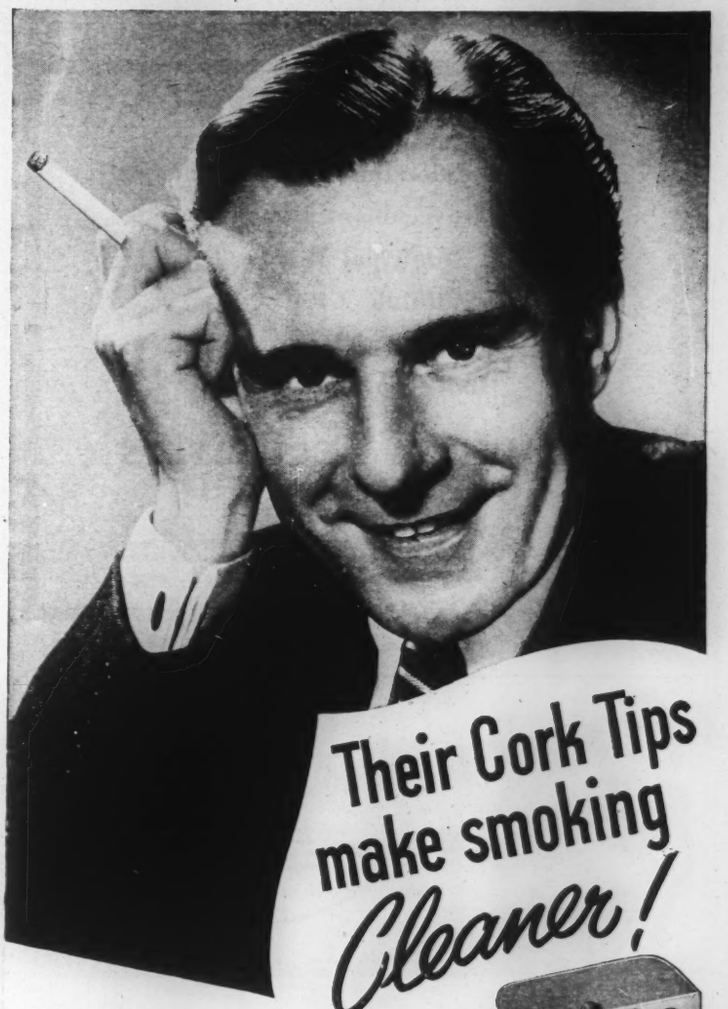

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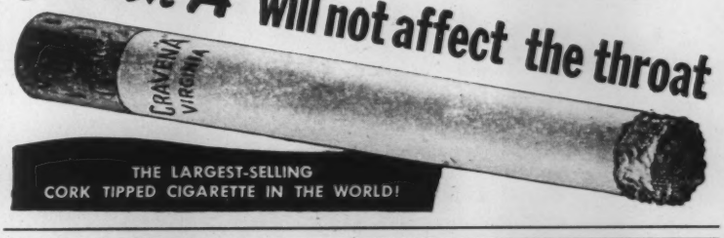

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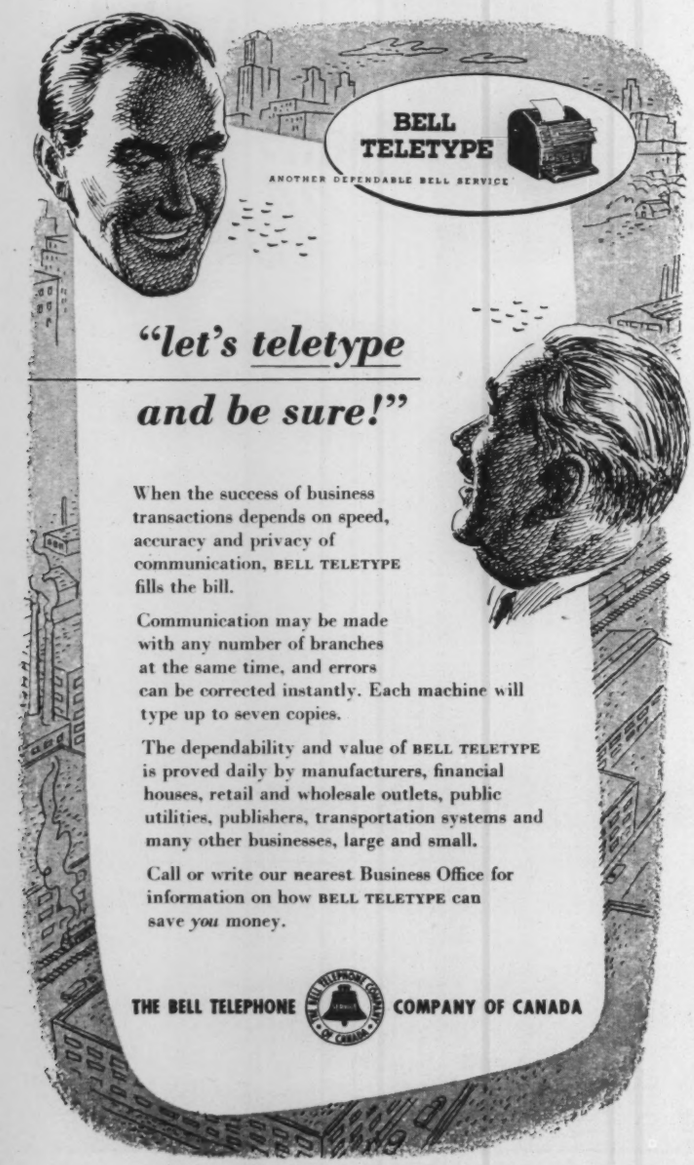
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OTTAWA VIEW

ALBERTA GAS: NEXT STEP OTTAWA

by Michael Barkway

THE DECISION of the Alberta Government to allow a limited export of gas from the Peace River area to British Columbia was ratified by the Legislature just before Easter. Now the next step in the unfolding history of Canadian gas must be taken at Ottawa. The Board of Transport Commissioners will start hearings at 10 a.m. on June 2 on the application of the Westcoast Transmission Company Ltd. for permission to build a gas line right through the interior of BC.

At that time we should be given an answer to the question which has been puzzling oilmen ever since the Alberta decision was announced. It is: can you finance a company to build a $100 million pipeline when the amount you are allowed to take is limited to 42 billion cubic feet a year, and when even that supply is not guaranteed beyond five years? Apparently the Westcoast Transmission Company is determined to go ahead. If so, other people in the same field say, it must be because the company feels sure of being allowed to take more gas from northern Alberta as more gas fields are proved in the area.

The Alberta decisions made it very clear that the Provincial Government is not fooling when it says all Alberta's own needs must come first. Nor has Premier Manning budged from his position that the other Canadian provinces should come second to Alberta, and the U.S. at the bottom of the list.

Once the gas leaves Alberta, as Manning told the Legislature, it passes into Dominion control. But at least he felt he might make "suggestions" to the Dominion about what should happen to it after that. And one of the suggestions he made was that no Alberta gas should be exported to the United States without this condition attached: "There shall be free entry into the U.S. for all products made in Alberta from Alberta gas, so that they may compete freely with products made in the U.S. through the use of exported Alberta gas."

Manning did not say what reaction, if any, he has got from the Federal Government on this suggestion. But he did say: "The federal minister in charge of this matter at Ottawa (who is C. D. Howe) fully concurred in the recommendations of the (Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board's) report, and in our views." The Federal Government, he said, has stated by letter that it will take this attitude before the Board of Transport Commissioners.

Remaining Snag

THE one snag from the point of view of the Westcoast Transmission Company, which bet on the northern route from the Peace River area, is the limited quantity released by Alberta. For the first five years of the pipeline, export is to be limited to 42 billion cu. feet per year. After the first five years the Alberta Board could increase or reduce this amount according to the development of reserves meanwhile. No one seriously thinks it would be reduced: it's a fairly safe bet that it would be increased. And it looks from the outside as though it would have to be increased if the pipeline is to pay off. But in this matter everyone is just guessing until June 2 when the company presents its plans to the Board of Transport Commissioners.

Depression in South

THE effect of the Alberta decision, as Premier Manning admitted, will be to attract most of the development and exploration effort into the northern areas in the immediate future. It "will undoubtedly"—Manning's words—slow exploration and development in the southern area. It is in the south, specially from the Pincher Creek field, that the biggest by-products plants are expected. But the sulphur, propane, butane and other by-products will not be extracted till there is a market for the gas; and that means waiting for export to be allowed. It has to be delayed now—in the Alberta Government's view—because without these big fields there would not be enough gas to assure Alberta's own supplies (on the Government's very conservative estimates) for the next 30 years.

Companies with big plans for the exploitation of this southern gas are naturally disappointed. But you can find a good deal of opinion in Ottawa which applauds Alberta's very cautious approach to export. They are

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the people, in general, who feel that the most important thing is to ensure that Alberta gets every possible use out of its gas.

They would prefer to see the new plants come to the gas rather than the gas going to the plants; and they would insist that no natural gas should be burnt until all the valuable chemical by-products have first been extracted. If development in the south is delayed, they say, it is still a sure thing for the future.

The arguments you hear in Ottawa are only a pale echo of the controversy that rages hot and strong in Edmonton and Calgary. But more will be heard of them, for this gas problem is very much a national one. Export from the southern fields is only postponed. It is bound to come, and then the big question will have to be settled: whether Alberta gas should be piped across Canada to Ontario and Quebec, or whether the central provinces must depend on Texas while Alberta gas goes into the northwestern States.

Terms of Trade Change

THE change in Canada's terms of trade since a year ago shows very strikingly in our favor. Our exports in February, 1952, brought six per cent higher prices than in February, 1951; but we bought our imports for four per cent less.

The reduction in import prices was almost wholly due to the basic world commodities, such as rubber, tin, wool, cocoa and the like. Prices of manufactured goods imported have not fallen significantly. But it cannot be long before the lower commodity prices get reflected in manufactured goods, unless a large and currently unexpected rise takes place in other costs such as labor. Another striking price reduction this year has been in U.S. fruit and vegetables: it follows a general drop in U.S. agricultural prices, which has been going on since November.

The higher value of the Canadian dollar also means a lower price for imports, and this has no doubt helped in recent months.

In complete contrast to the sharp drop in the prices of raw materials which we import, the materials which we export are fetching a rather higher price than last year. This is the payoff, or reward, for Canadian producers who resisted the temptation to take all the market would have yielded after Korea. While rubber, tin, wool and the rest rocketed sky-high, Canadian metals and newsprint and lumber and wheat stayed at the same price or got a quite modest increase. Now the rubber and tin and wool have plummeted, but the Canadian-produced raw materials are still on an even keel.

Since the price of most of these basic exports is decided in terms of U.S. dollars, the rising dollar has brought smaller profits to Canadian producers. But probably import and export values have been affected about equally, so the rise in the exchange rate has not affected the terms of trade very much.

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WHAT WEAPONS TO OUTLAW?

"ACCEPTABLE" METHODS OF WAR

by B. K. Sandwell

ONE of the most difficult ethical problems of our age—and it has always been a difficult problem—is that of the duty of the citizen of a state towards the people of a state with which his own state is at war. That he has a duty is accepted by practically everybody, and that view was never more vigorously asserted and acted upon than in the Nuremberg trials, when a large number of citizens of the German state and its allies were sentenced and hanged for actions which violated their duty towards their enemies. The whole object of war is to overcome the enemy's will to resist, to compel him to accept one's own terms; but it seems to be universally admitted that there are certain methods which must not be employed even for the attainment of that object. Today most of the unacceptable methods involve the use of the most recondite forms of scientific knowledge, and this fact brings with it the necessity of keeping all such forms from the possession of even potential enemies, to say nothing of actual ones.

At the moment the problem arises chiefly in the field of microbiology. It has ceased to be a problem in connection with atomic fission merely because the United States, at a time when atomic explosives were not expressly forbidden by international agreement, elected to use them and thereby gave up the right to object to anybody else's using them; since then the problem has become merely one of securing agreement on the terms and conditions on which they can be forbidden, a political and not an ethical problem. (It is an interesting question whether the United States would have used them if it had not already been certain of winning the war, so that there was no danger of their legality being questioned by a victorious enemy.)

The objection to atomic explosives on humanitarian grounds is not much less than the objection to biological warfare, and it is not very surprising that many eminent scientists held, and some still hold, that atomic explosives should not have been used.

THE DIFFICULTY for the scientist is that the instant his field of knowledge becomes something which could be effectively used in warfare—even though its use be prohibited by international agreement—he becomes subject to the control of his state, and his knowledge is no longer his own property, to be freely communicated to his fellow-scientists anywhere in the world. This is so violent a reversal of the whole immemorial attitude of scientists that it is no wonder that many of them have been unable to conform to it, and have deliberately violated the orders of their state authorities. Some of them, I am convinced, did so in the conviction that they were working for peace and for the unity of the human race. (The idea that the capitalist state is an inevitable breeder of war is dangerously easy of acceptance to men who spend their lives in laboratories.)

The secrecy of an item of scientific knowledge is always a pretty short-lived matter, and now that the Russians have clearly acquired an adequate knowledge of atomic fission this particular problem has passed away, only to be succeeded by an identical problem in the realm of biology. No reader of this paper, I imagine, believes the stories which the Soviet press is frantically shouting all over the world about the use of germ-laden insects by the Americans in Korea, but the shoutings themselves afford a strong suggestion that the Kremlin may be preparing to adopt similar weapons with the excuse of retaliation.

In such a situation it is impossible for microbiology and the related sciences to continue their work in a free-communication atmosphere; they inevitably become hush-hush matters, not to be disclosed to anybody who might conceivably pass them on to a potential enemy.

I have been reading some of the papers in "Human Rights: The Task

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Before Us," a report of the tenth conference of the International Federation of University Women, of which Dean A. Vibert Douglas of our own Queen's University was at that time president. A great deal of the discussion at the conference was devoted to this problem and the typical attitude of these educated and internationally-minded women (many of whom had experienced the horrors of occupation by a ruthless and barbarous enemy) seems to have been that expressed by Professor A. Charlotte Ruys of Amsterdam: "Science has already provided aggressive men with a host of the most terrible forces. Let them keep these weapons, these men of military glory, let them have these tools of destruction, but let the scientist keep out of his way and stop providing him with still more means of attack." This is all very well, but will Mr. Stalin's scientists do it also?

LETTERS

The Fairer General?

CHESTER WILMOT (in April 12 issue) seems to buy General Montgomery's plan as opposed to that of General Eisenhower's for the break-through after D-day . . . But what he forgets is that General Montgomery was not the man suited for the job of acting as "captain" of the Allies' team. Eisenhower had the personality for that job. He was truly "international": he certainly did not favor his own countrymen especially. He was scrupulous to avoid being charged that he did. Could Monty have been as fair as Ike was?

Montreal, Que. ROGER TREPANIER

Add Rib-Digger

I HEARTILY agree with Eric Nicol's point of view in his article "Funny Men Pain Us", in the April 5 issue. One species of party humorist he didn't mention, which I have always found particularly obnoxious, is the *rib-digger*. This variety invariably gets to the point of his joke just as you are about to hoist your glass to your mouth, or have just achieved a delicate balance with a coffee cup and a three-layer tomato-and-mayonnaise sandwich.

He comes to the punch line and digs you violently in the ribs, upsetting everything, at the same time shouting with a rude guffaw, "Do you get it, John?" You get it—right in your lap.

Winnipeg, Man. J. W. MILLIGAN

Macdonald Sketches

CONGRATULATIONS on your cover and page of sketches by Grant Macdonald in April 19 issue . . . He is a Canadian artist of international reputation and we are proud of him.

Montreal, Que. W. J. PRESTON

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10

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EDITORIALS

Prisoner of War Issue Holding Up Truce

ONE OF THE MAIN POINTS which is holding up a truce in Korea—assuming that the enemy really wants one at all—is an agreement on the handing back of all prisoners of war, regardless of whether they want to go back. We have never heard the question raised as to whether our POW's would want to return home; if there should be one or two who choose to stay with the Communists we would be inclined to say, "Well, that's their lookout."

But with the enemy POW's in our stockades it is a very different matter. There are tens of thousands of them who have avowed themselves to be anti-Communist and who are on record before their campmates, including fanatical Communists and agents of the enemy's secret police, as such. Many have gone so far as to tattoo themselves with anti-Communist slogans.

These tattoo marks would be their death sentence should we hand them back, as the enemy truce negotiators never cease to insist we must. And just as the tattooing signals the irrevocable choice of these men, so it poses dramatically our own choice of action. *It is intended to do so,* for it is motivated in part by a lack of confidence in our promises. Many of these prisoners came in waving our surrender leaflets promising them good treatment and release from Communist brutality. If we were now to break this promise and forcibly hand over anti-Communists to the enemy, as we forcibly handed over after World War II the men of the Vlasov Army and so many others, according to the Yalta Agreement exacted by Stalin, we will take precious few prisoners in any future conflict with Soviet imperialism. We might as well save our breath in trying to encourage unwilling conscripts on the other side to "choose freedom."

By compounding folly with shame we can win neither peace nor security.

Redistribution: A Formula

WE DO NOT quarrel with the formula which Mr. St. Laurent has proposed to save two of the Saskatchewan seats at the coming redistribution. A case can be made that the loss of five out of 20 seats at one fell swoop is too severe a change in representation for any province. Mr. St. Laurent's formula can be presented as one of universal application rather than as a mere expedient to save Mr. Gardiner's face. The principle that no redistribution should bring the loss of more than 15 per cent of a province's seats is reasonable.

But to accept this solution is to do no more than to make the best of a bad job. It is thoroughly unsatisfactory that the principle on which parliamentary seats are distributed should have to be the subject of ingenious formulae after each decennial census. To let this bargaining go on decade after decade is not a sign of political maturity.

The division of seats between provinces is the simplest part of the redistribution problem. Yet even this part has to be governed by political expediency — in the broadest sense. When it comes to dividing seats within the provinces, the governing factor is political expediency in the narrowest and worst sense. It is not even a matter of party manoeuvring; it is a case of individual manoeuvring by each member.

The only mature solution of the problem is the one proposed by Mr. C. G. Power. The whole business of redistribution must be — and someday inevitably will be—taken out of the hands of members of Parliament whose motives are largely private and not public motives; and it must be put into the hands of a body as nearly judicial as possible. Clearly this cannot be done this year. But now is the time to ensure that ten years hence we are not caught in the same hopeless position as we are now. Canada deserves a very much better handling of its problem of parliamentary representation; and we will get it—if not from the present group of parliamentarians, then from their successors.

"Go On In. I've Got Him All Softened Up For You!"

Formality and Rideau Hall

ONE INTERESTING and perhaps unexpected consequence of the appointment of a Canadian to the post of Governor General of Canada is the fact that the use of the term "His Excellency", in the press certainly and probably also in conversation, has diminished sharply in the three months of Mr. Massey's tenure.

Canadians obviously cannot be expected to look on Mr. Massey as a new figure in their public life. He has been a figure in it for quite a long time, and always as Mr. Massey. He has been an Excellency before, but with Ambassadors that title is slightly local; they wear it in the Embassy and at the "court" to which they are accredited but not much anywhere else.

The Governor Generalship is a rather different matter, and we hope that Canadians are not going to get too informal about it just because the present occupant is one of themselves. The precedent of Ireland under the Governor Generalship of Tim Healy is not one to be lightly followed in this country, although there are doubtless those among us who would like to see it followed.

What's "Treason" Nowadays?

THE MORE leftist of the civil liberties organizations of Canada turned up the other day at Ottawa with a very vigorous protest against the 1951 amendments to the Criminal Code, and if the truth must be told they made a pretty good case against them. SATURDAY NIGHT had no enthusiasm for those amendments at the time when they were quietly wangled into the Code with the least possible advance notice, and we have no more enthusiasm for them now, being convinced that they are potentially dangerous to the freedom of the citizen and also that they quite unnecessarily hand a valuable talking-point to people who have no real interest in freedom whatever, but like to accuse the "free" countries of having as little regard for it as they have themselves.

We pointed out at the time the extreme uncertainty and obscurity of the new definition of treason (a crime punishable by death) which makes it cover, not merely assistance to an "enemy," but also assistance to "any armed forces against whom Canadian forces are engaged in hostilities whether or not a state of war exists." The existence of a state of war, and consequently of a defined enemy,

is a matter of proclamation; the Queen tells her Canadian subjects to whom they may not lend assistance and when such assistance becomes treasonable. No such official action is necessary to turn a legitimate action into treason when the test is merely that the action benefits any armed forces against whom Canadian forces are engaged in hostilities.

Incidentally, this removal of the distinction between "hostilities" and "war" abolishes at one sweep all the "laws of war" as they have developed over the centuries, and creates a new situation to which no precedents or treaties concerning war have any application. Among other things, it is not necessary that the Canadian forces in question should have been ordered into hostilities by any action of the Canadian Government; they may have been plunged into them by the commander of an allied but alien army. It may be treason to aid an armed force about which the Canadian Government does not even know that it is "engaged in hostilities" against our forces, for the amended Code says nothing about any action by the Canadian Government whatever.

The ancient and invaluable distinction between the police forces and the armed forces of the nation are abolished by amendments which place the RCMP on exactly the same footing as the armed forces, making it as grave an offence to counsel refusal of duty by a member of the RCMP as by a soldier, sailor or airman. The RCMP is a civilian force. For that reason and that reason alone, it has been possible to use it for many purposes for which a military force would be most unsuitable, including the preservation of order during strikes. If it is to be treated as a military force in this respect it should be turned into a military force, and it should be withdrawn from police work.

These amendments were drafted very hastily, and upon the urgent instigation of the United States. They have been sharply criticized by many of the best liberal-minded lawyers of the country. They should be very carefully overhauled at the present session.

A Tragic Descent

THE EFFECT of the atmosphere in which one lives is inescapable. When he was a resident of Toronto, Professor Leopold Infeld was a man of fine scientific mind, reasonable in his evaluation of evidence, and moderate in his conclusions. That he had a partiality for the philosophy of Karl Marx was fairly clear to his friends, but that in itself is not enough to destroy a man's capacity to maintain a scientific attitude.

Today, after a few years' residence in Warsaw, he is writing exactly the same high-pitched, screaming note, as any other advocate of the Communist cause.

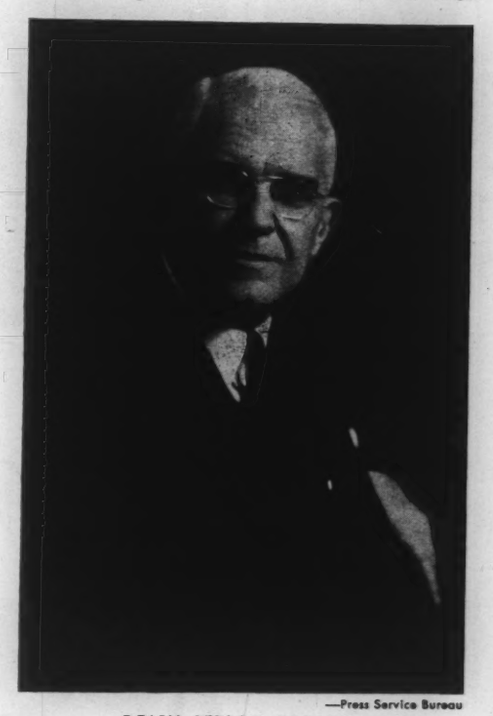
In an article in the *Canadian Tribune* on the Katyn massacre he ascribes the reopening of this tragic case entirely to the desire of the Americans to make friends with the Hitlerite elements in present-day Germany. He then goes on to accept as gospel the Soviet allegations of the use of bacteriological weapons against the North Koreans, and argues that in reviving the Katyn case "the U.S. government seeks to divert the attention of world public opinion from its own crimes."

Professor Infeld winds up: "Today the U.S. cannibals and poisoners, using the bacteriological weapon, revive the 'Katyn' provocation for the purpose of slandering the Soviet Union, of setting the peoples of the USSR and Poland against each other, for the purpose of whitewashing their Hitler allies, and of accelerating the preparations for war against the Soviet Union, Poland and the other peace-loving countries." It is a tragic descent.

New John Howard Head

WHETHER or not the question of the right treatment of a prison inmate will ever be ultimately settled between the "eye-for-an-eye" school and the believers in reformation, the problem both sides eventually face is: what is to happen once the man is released?

"Paying one's debt to society" is in utterance just a slogan; in practice just a myth. The difficulty of finding employment; the obstacle of securing bond (a prerequisite of many jobs); the interference of busybodies precluding anonymity; the general-public view of the ex-convict: these



—Press Service Bureau

ROLPH REESOR CORSON

are factors that tend to see that a man's debt is never quite settled.

The John Howard Society, whose work in civil rehabilitation is gaining more and more public and governmental recognition, firmly believes in the reformation philosophy of prison-policy. But it has not been idle, waiting for an acceleration of the tendency towards this way of thought. Whether the man emerges from prison "deterred" or "reformed", the Society has set to work at once. Finding jobs; reconciling wives and relatives; assisting with money and with employer-councilling; above all, instilling self-respect: the Society's case histories show an impressive record of achievement.

Under its new President Rolph Reesor Corson, President of the Chartered Trust Co., the Society's work should increase in vigor and confidence. Mr. Corson's wide experience in business—the list of directorships he holds, the successive steps in his career prove his administrative gifts—will undoubtedly increase the Society's scope of influence.

His appointment will also further the other important aim of the Society. Rehabilitation, it has become evident, must begin before the convict is released. Long hours of idleness plus an endless treadmill of routine cause damage to the convicted man.

Mr. Abbott Corrects SN

IN A STATEMENT to SATURDAY NIGHT, Finance Minister Abbott has corrected the assertion made on this page last week that he was budgeting for a concealed deficit. Our charge arose from the fact that in the Budget Speech Mr. Abbott left the Old Age Security Fund with an unexplained deficit of $87 millions. We could find nothing in the speech to show that any provision had been made for covering it.

What Mr. Abbott said in the Budget Speech was this: "All in all I have concluded that I must expect total budgetary expenditures of $4,270 million, which excludes payments from the Old Age Security Fund." This, evidently, should not have been taken to imply that the deficit in the fund was also excluded.

Mr. Abbott tells us: "The statement that account was not taken in the estimated budgetary expenditures of $4,270 millions of the possibility of a further deficit in the Old Age Security Fund, due to a lag in receipts of the special old age security taxes, is untrue. In my estimate of probable overall expenditures I made allowance, as usual, for all possible charges which I could foresee including the one referred to."

We are glad to have this statement and to know that we were wrong.

Defining Obscene

THE REAL essence of the new problem raised by the extreme frankness of much of the fiction now being published is the cheapness of the editions in which it eventually appears and the plentiful supply of money in the pockets of the young with which to buy it. Adolescents do not buy four-dollar novels; they do buy 25-cent ones. And some of these cheap reprints can hardly do them much good.

There is at present a demand, which is being supported by *The Ensign*, for the introduction into the Criminal Code of a definition of the term "Obscene", which at present is left for interpretation to the courts in each individual case. Mr. Fulton, the parliamentarian who has been most active in regard to this problem, has wisely abstained from committing himself to this particular method of dealing with it, and his resolution calls only for a committee to study measures "under which the growing volume of filthy literature can be effectively dealt with without at the same time improperly restricting the freedom of the press or of genuine literary or artistic expression."

The distinction between what is and what is not obscene is, it seems to us, essentially subjective, and highly variable in different times and places. *The Ensign* speaks of the seizure of publications "suspected of containing obscene literature"; the language is imprecise, for they are not "suspected" of anything, and anybody can find out exactly what they contain by the simple process of opening them. The police know what they contain: they suspect, or any rate hope, that it is something which they can induce a judge to consider obscene. It is the judge's opinion, not the contents of the publications, which is in doubt.

But any attempt to remove that doubt by taking away the judge's power to decide what is obscene and what is not, by providing him with an exact description of what is obscene, would involve a very grave risk of either limiting obscenity to the narrowest terms, or compelling the courts to suppress a great many works of art and even of science which are of high value. If it were possible for the law to say that the same work of fiction is decent and proper when sold at $4 or ($40) and obscene when sold at 25 cents, the problem would be largely solved, for few adolescents have large sums to spend on books. But we can hardly see Parliament adopting that solution.

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WINNIPEG BALLET'S "THE SHOOTING OF DAN McGREW" IS ONE OF

FOURTH NATIONA

LE BALLET CONCERT, VANCOUVER: CALVIN VON RHEINHOLD IN "COLONNADE"

HALIFAX GOTSHALKS BALLET: JURY GOTSHALKS IN "POLEVETZIAN DANCES"

WHEN the fourth national Canadian Ballet Festival is presented in Toronto, week of May 6, 12 companies will be vigorously extending a tradition of dancing in Canada that promises to continue for some time to come. The growth of public interest in the ballet; the increasing number of pupils eager to swell company ranks have encouraged these companies to travel from Vancouver, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Montreal and Halifax to join Toronto companies in an annual exhibition of the best in choreography in the country.

At the initial Festival in 1948 The Volkoff Canadian Ballet, Toronto; The Ruth Sorel Ballet of Montreal, Montreal; and the Winnipeg Ballet were the only participants.

Out of that first Festival grew the dance organization known as the Canadian Ballet Festival Association. This body was dedicated to the encouragement of other companies to participate in succeeding Festivals.

The second Festival was held in Toronto in 1949 with the number of participating companies increased to ten. It was then that the newly formed Canadian Dance Teachers' Association contributed enthusiasm and assistance in the growth of the Festival idea. In 1950, when the Festival moved to Montreal, similar cooperative activity resulted in the formation of the Montreal Dance Teachers' Association.

But the principal success of the Canadian Ballet Festival Association has been to assist the development of public consciousness to a point where dancers can at least earn a living at their profession in this country.

NGS IN THE NATIONAL FESTIVAL, TORONTO, WEEK OF MAY 5

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

Canadian Whoopee

WHILE Canadians have been described as "middle class and clerkly people not much given to enthusiasm," when they do become ebullient they seem to go right off the deep end.

Writing in *The New York Times Magazine* of March 30, 1952, Keith Munro said that the appointment of a Canadian Governor General made Canadians feel "so good at this latest mark of maturity that the Canadian dollar jumped to par."

It would be hard to find a more ludicrous statement in the pages of a responsible journal. What Canadians may feel about their new-found maturity has had as little to do with the value of the Canadian dollar on foreign exchanges as the outpourings of Tim Buck have had upon our foreign policy.

Those who know about such matters, a company which obviously does not include either Mr. Keith Munro or the Editor of *The New York Times Magazine,* say that the current strength of the Canadian dollar, in the face of a heavy adverse trade balance, is almost wholly due to an unprecedented influx of foreign capital. That capital is coming to Canada because its owners feel they can make a profit here, and for no other reason whatsoever. . .

Toronto, Ont. E. R. SEAMAN

Churchgoers in England

I HAVE just read an article "Agnostics and the Census" reprinted from your columns.

It may interest your statistically minded readers to know that in Great Britain only 10 per cent of the adult population goes at all frequently to any kind of Church; about another 15 per cent goes two or three times a year, but not always believing. 10-15 per cent reject all supernatural religion and half the population displays to all appearances an inert indifference "they could not care less". These figures may be found on p. 3 of "Towards the Conversion of England" published by a Commission of the Anglican Church . . .

In Holland 17½ per cent of the population definitely reject revealed religion, and the proportion of non-believers is larger still in France.

C. BRADLAUGH BONNER

London, England

Avoid Precipitate Action

WILLSON WOODSIDE is to be commended for drawing the attention of your readers to the decision of the authorities in Washington not to precipitate matters by military measures against the mainland of China, unless forced to do so (SN, March 29).

Information from China at this time emphasizes the important role that is played by nationalism. Propaganda is used with great skill and subtlety to turn patriotic sentiment into unquestioning support of the People's Government. Even some of our former colleagues in church institutions now endeavor to demonstrate their patriotism by denouncing the West and the missionaries who once worked with them.

Whatever lies behind the war in Korea, it has served the Communist Government of China admirably in channeling the whole propaganda apparatus into hatred of the U.S. This seems to be unifying the people behind their government as perhaps never before in their history.

Military measures against the mainland would almost certainly unite the people of China even more firmly in support of the new régime, and would probably result in even closer ties with the Soviet Union. Patience on our part is required, and not precipitate action.

Edmonton, Alta. H. BRUCE COLLIER

Arvida, the Symbol

MICHAEL BARKWAY'S illuminating article "Perspective on Canadian Prosperity" (March 29 issue): the illustration-graph shows an industrial development as a symbol of our go-ahead atmosphere. What development is it? My guess is that it's the Aluminum Co. of Canada at Arvida, Que. Right?

Quebec City, Que. ARTHUR LENOIR

■ *Reader Lenoir is quite correct. It is Arvida.*

CANADA'S SOURCES OF *Safety*

CANADAIR — A GOOD Place TO WORK

James P. Stuart is a conscientious worker, and he now has 12 men under his supervision. He is responsible for cutting the aluminum sheets that make up the outer 'skin' of Canadair-built aircraft such as the Sabre jet. When asked how he liked his work, Mr. Stuart smiled and stated: "There is a great feeling of accomplishment in the work I do at Canadair. It's really a smooth running plant and a grand place to work."

Canadair is very happy to have men like Mr. Stuart, and to have them feel that Canadair is — "indeed a good place to work."

Canada and the world have learned to recognize the gallantry of the young men of the Royal Canadian Air Force . . . skilful . . . resourceful . . . courageous.

And, as this country looks to its air power as the first line of defence . . . Canadians gain added assurance with the growing quantities of F-86* Sabre jets rolling off Canadair assembly lines . . . meeting the ever expanding RCAF program for national security.

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WASHED UP?

SASKATCHEWAN'S SKIN-DEEP SOCIALISM

by D. B. Rogers

Editor, The Regina Leader-Post

—Cartoons by Chas. E. Bell, Regina Leader-Post

"NOT GETTING ANYWHERE"

THE ASSIGNMENT from the Editor of SATURDAY NIGHT reads:

"You have been under a Socialist government for longer than any other editor in Canada, and you have been quite strong in your views about Socialism. I wish you would do an article for us summarizing your reactions. If you make it personal, so much the better."

The reference about being quite strong in my views on Socialism is probably an under-statement. I'm against it, period.

When you have been directing editorial policy against a political movement for 12 years, it is admittedly difficult to be completely objective. What follows, then, is an opinion piece which makes no pretenses on the score of objectivity.

Nevertheless, it is possible to say at the outset that our Socialist Government, thanks to buoyant revenues, has accomplished some quite admirable things in the fields of health, security and education. None of these boons, however, has been given to the people "for free". The pie remains as high in the sky as ever. What the people have received in the way of services and security, they have paid for. They haven't got anything for nothing.

The lesson which at last is commencing to strike home is precisely that: You don't get anything worthwhile in this life for nothing, not even under a beneficent Socialist Government.

There is an old saying which goes, "Scratch a Russian and you'll find a Tartar."

In Saskatchewan that would read, "Scratch a CCF-er and usually you'll find a former Liberal or Conservative."

This is true because Socialism, which gained office on a protest vote in 1944, never has been more than skin-deep in this basically free enterprise, agricultural Province. It is not even that thick right now. In fact, judging by the legislative program which has emerged from the current pre-election session, and by the speeches which have emanated from the Government side of the House, Socialism in Saskatchewan has thinned down to little more than a pale pink rash. It is an itchy rash, however, and between now and election day there is likely to be considerable scratching done.

When the ballots are cast around June 18, it is a fair assumption that a lot of former Conservatives and Liberals are going to vote the way they used to. The more disgruntled ones may not go quite that far. They'll not vote at all, or where candidates offer, they'll probably vote Social Credit.

The burning question of the hour in this Province is whether enough wanderers will return from the wilderness to defeat the eight-year-old CCF Government of Premier T. C. Douglas.

My own opinion is that if presently discernible trends continue, there is a reasonable chance of this happening.

At Government level, Socialism has shot its bolt in Saskatchewan. It is a spent force. They've gone as far as they dare or can go without further aid from Ottawa, and they know it. There has been very little real Socialistic legislation in any of the recent sessions, none in the last. Even the strongly entrenched labor unions, including the favored CCL group, were given a complete brush-off in this final session.

LABOR MINISTER Williams' explanation: "We'll give the other provinces a chance to catch up with us." The real reason: the farmers don't like the party's close tie-up with labor. They think too much already has been done for the unions.

Give this current crew of CCF office-lovers one more four-year term with a few dozen commercial oil wells thrown in for good measure, and except for their name, you'll soon not be able to distinguish the Douglas Government from Mr. Manning's. And should that happen, it will be just as difficult to dislodge them, more so maybe, because the political machine which has been built up in this Province since the CCF gained office is probably the most powerful that ever existed in western Canada. It puts the vastly over-rated one-time Gardiner machine completely in the shade. Perhaps "machine" is not quite the right word for the CCF version of it. It is more in the nature of a system, with every department of government constantly reaching out to influence the unwary.

No government in any part of Canada ever before has subjected the people at large to such a terrific and relentless barrage of political propaganda. The Government's $150,000 Bureau of Publications operation is only one small part of the propaganda operation. It is merely their front organization. Through the heavily-staffed branches of government, reaching into almost every human activity, the real impact has been made. It has been made, too, through the so-called Crown corporations, and Government agencies, which however much they may have failed to produce dollar profits to meet the high costs of social security and welfare, have nevertheless provided a perfect vehicle for spreading party propaganda at public

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

"THIS IS THE HOUSE THAT SOCIALISM BUILT"

"IT'LL TAKE A LOT OF PUMPING"

—Ashley & Crippen

THE VIRULENT LURE

THERE IS NO CURE FOR FISHING POX

by Jack Hambleton

THE SIGN has been posted in the window of Jim Tennyson's barbershop in Cliffcrest. And residents of the Toronto suburb know they are going to have to wait for their haircuts.

Jim's sign has become famous. It's a large yellow card, headed: "Warning, Fishing Pox." It points out there is only one known cure. Go fishing. So Jim has gone fishing, just as he has done for years. And just as perhaps 150,000 residents of Ontario have done, too.

The goal at the moment is the speckled trout, a highly-colored dainty which annually removes from the pockets of fishermen from coast to coast more money than is spent on the Gray Cup, Stanley Cup and all the other spectator sports dear to Canadian hearts.

The quest for *Salvelinus fontinalis* is pressed, among anglers, with the devotion of the search for the Holy Grail. It ranges, in the case of Torontonians, for instance, from the eastern counties to the far-off Albany River, where there are frequent rumors of 10-pound fish, and the Nipigon where the world's record square tail, 14¼ pounds, was caught years ago. The Nipigon's glory has been pretty well ended by dams of the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission, but there are still big speckled trout in Lake Nipigon north of the river.

Over this 400,000 square miles of Ontario, many anglers were poised for the kill at midnight of April 30. Education authorities in Owen Sound, at the foot of the Bruce Peninsula, know that school attendance is always down nearly 50 per cent on the morning of May 1.

JACK HAMBLETON, *novelist, is an enthusiastic fisherman and writer on the subject.*

If you wanted to find the boys who "should" be at school, you'd look along the banks of the Saugeen and Sydenham Rivers at midnight that night. On the other hand, if you want to find at least two or more Ontario cabinet ministers, you'll probably find them on Lake Laveille in Algonquin Park, at the Glory Hole or Portal Rapids—the latter named after Lord Portal, former chief of the British Air Staff, who "christened" the rapids a few years ago with an excellent catch of speckled trout.

Some of the country's most prominent brokers are, at the moment, heading into the Patricia area by air. This is one of the vastest, as yet unexplored sections of North America and judging from preliminary surveys, it is no exaggeration to say that you can actually catch fish on bare hooks on some of those isolated lakes.

SCORES of Canadian doctors are missing from their offices, for doctors have long known that there's no relaxation to compare with that found in fishing. Even though, in speckled-trout fishing, you run into some of the most exasperating situations found in any sport. For instance, the trout loves cold, fast-running water. Sometimes he hides in a stream so tangled with alder growth, so full of slippery rocks, that it's almost as much as your life and equipment are worth to seek him. But thousands do it—to return home on occasion with a 7-pound trout.

A 7-pound trout will get your picture in the papers. Canada's average—for the fish is distributed pretty well throughout the Dominion—is probably less than one half-pound.

There are, of course, three recognized methods of fishing for the speckled beauty—fly-fishing, bait casting and spinning, any of which will be explained to the neophyte by any 99 out of 100 fishermen, all of whom have different ideas and different techniques.

HOWEVER, the speckled trout is one of the wariest of fishes; that on the banks of a quiet stream you must approach on tiptoe, even crawling, to prevent any vibration of the earth which will at once drive the trout for its cool, shady hiding place. For instance, never let the shadow of your rod or your pipe fall on the stream. If fishing from boats, experts all agree, don't bang the tackle box on the floor boards or speak above a whisper. Use only the smallest of flies, midges barely visible to the human eye. That is why the fellows with the eyesight which isn't as good as it was 40 years ago so frequently carry magnifying glasses. They help to magnify the gossamer-like leader which must be threaded through the eye of the bait. Use anything larger than the eraser on a leadpencil and you'll scare every fish in miles, the experts declare fervently.

The editor of this publication has never satisfactorily explained how come he landed speckled trout weighing between four and five pounds while trolling with baits as big as saucers on a lake trout expedition in Algonquin Park. He was also rather surprised to discover that a 4-pound squaretail has a mouth large enough to swallow a soup plate.

Nor, so far, has anyone satisfactorily explained why the speckled trout is regarded as the prize of all prizes among Canadian game fish. The smallmouth black bass, it is generally agreed, is ounce for ounce and pound for pound the gamest fish in

CONTINUED ON PAGE 33

TORONTO'S VANISHING ISLAND

High lake levels and extensive damage bring anguished cries and threats but governments still toss century-old political football

by G. B. Langford

ACCORDING to the daily press, the Mayor of Toronto, the Premier of Ontario, and the Prime Minister of Canada are being held jointly and severally responsible for the erosion that is taking place along the shores of Lake Erie and Ontario, but especially in the neighborhood of Toronto.

The situation is not unlike that which, according to legend, occurred 1000 years ago when the people thought that King Canute was all powerful and could even command the waves. We all remember the dramatic fashion in which he disillusioned his followers. Will it require a similar demonstration to convince the enlightened public today that there are natural forces which transcend the powers of their elected representatives? What an attraction it would be for the Canadian National Exhibition to have Mayor Lamport carried to the beach in his chair of office where he could command the waves to retreat and the destroyed shores to rebuild themselves.

The destruction that is taking such a heavy toll along the lake shores is Nature at her worst (or best, depending on your point of view) assisted by man who, pursuing his own ends, has in many instances, aided rather than hindered the destructive processes.

LAKE ONTARIO, as we now know it, has existed for about 8000 years, so its creation is a relatively new event in the Earth's history. It came into existence as lakes and rivers were formed following the melting and final disappearance of the glacier that covered this area during the Ice Age. When the waters first reached what we call normal levels for this lake, the shore was very different from the present one, for there was no island or harbor at what is now Toronto but only a flat stretch of shore between the Don and the Humber rivers. To the east of Toronto the Scarborough Bluffs were part of a high broad ridge that sloped gradually out into the lake for a distance of two or three miles. This was the shore on which the waters of Lake Ontario commenced their attack, and which they have continued to assault ever since, wearing it back in some places and building it up in others.

Wherever there is a shore there is erosion. On rocky shores the rate of destruction is often so slow that we are inclined to forget that it is taking place, but where the material is clay or sand, the story is different. These weak materials are undercut by the waves and large chunks fall into the water where they are pounced upon by the waves, broken down, and the clay is swept out to form a layer of mud on the lake bottom. The waves that remove the clay also remove the sand, but it is a slower process, for the sand must be rolled along the bottom by the undertow, whereas the clay remains suspended in the water, thus accounting for the broad band of muddy water to be seen along the shores.

But the waves are not the only agency at work to move the sand from the beach. Shore currents cause the sand to migrate along the shore and if they are more influential than the undertow then large quantities of sand may be transported from one portion of a beach to another, building new beaches or sand bars where none existed, and perhaps destroying those from which the sand is removed.

These were the forces which, during the last 8000 years, have gradually worn back the hill at Scarborough to its present line of cliffs, the eroded material being swept out into the lake or carried westward by the currents to build Toronto Island. The Island grew slowly as a ridge of sand which diverged slightly from the line of the shore so that the longer it became, the farther its free or seaward end was from the shore. It finally reached a point where other currents prevented its continued westward growth and it turned and grew towards the shore to form a hook-shaped sand-bar. As time went on a series of these hooks was formed, eventually developing the pattern of islands and lagoons that now make up what is called Toronto Island.

THE BUILDING of the Island was not a one-way effort by the lake. As sand was carried and deposited along the new bar, the waves were continually removing a portion of it. The only reason that the bar grew was that sand was added faster than it was taken away. There was no truce between the forces of construction and destruction, for a few miles to the east at Scarborough the reverse was true and the sand was being removed as fast as it accumulated. Thus the Island grew at the expense of Scarborough, by the westward drift of sand along the shore.

The early settlers found the Island, or as they called it, the Peninsula, a great asset for not only did it create a fine harbor but it was a ready source of sand for building purposes. It is reported that there was a sand pit where the Eastern Channel is today, the sand being brought to the city by barge. It is not clear when this traffic started, but it is said that a hill of sand which had existed at

CONTINUED ON PAGE 31

DR. G. B. LANGFORD *is Professor of Mining Geology and Head of the Department of Geological Sciences in the University of Toronto.*

AERIAL VIEW SHOWS DAMAGE IN PROGRESS AS SPRING LAKE WAVES BEAT AGAINST ISLAND SHORE

—Stuart Alexander

OLD WORLD SENDS US GOOD NEIGHBORS

More than machines have changed the farm: new Canadians have brought new outlooks

by Mackellar McArthur

—Lucille Oille from "In Pastures Green" by Peter McArthur, edited by K. McN. Wells (Dent)

WHEN WE CAME back three years ago to the old family farm after twelve years of city life, the neighbors would often say to me, "You must see many changes." The changes were easy enough to see—the new machines—combines, corn-pickers, forage harvesters and hay-balers — roaring up and down the once quiet roads and fields and looking more like prehistoric monsters than farm implements. The faster tempo of life in the old neighborhood could be felt as the tractors throbbed over the fields while the few remaining horses fattened beyond all recognition in the pastures. In town on Saturday nights it was easy to hear an indication of a change which may have an effect even more far-reaching than new farm methods and new machinery. Many of the groups of men and women standing on the sidewalk talked together in mid-European languages or, to their Canadian neighbors, in broken English.

The new machinery interests me only mildly — our farm is too small for it; the faster tempo not at all. But the changes being brought about by the influx of a people different in language, customs and traditions from any I knew while farming before, does interest me greatly. It gives me what public speakers so hopefully try to give their listeners—"food for thought"—something to mull over in my mind as I go about my farm work.

In conversation the neighbors often mention "Steve or Joe or Johnny," as much or more than the once predominant Scottish names, Donald, Alex, Duncan and so on, sons and grandsons of John Archie, Red Malcolm or Big Pete, the pioneers who cleared the land and settled this district in Southwestern Ontario. When the neighbors speak of Steve or Joe they speak of them, not as so many once did, as "those damn foreigners who are ruining the country," but as one good neighbor speaks of another—"Joe's a good worker," "Steve's a good fellow." The neighbors even use words and phrases with their own imitation of the Slovak accent. They can't help it. The new "Ing-a-leesh" invites it, even though it gives their typically rural Western Ontario accent, with its traces of Highland Scottish, a startling effect. It made me wonder if my good old neighbors had gone slightly daft when I first heard one say to another, "I be go to town; mebbe you come too?" and the answer, "Well, mebbe I be come," in slightly gutteral tones.

The old neighbors chuckle at many of the "sayings" of their new neighbors and, now, often friends. It is laughter without malice, just as we laughed at the anecdotes of our own people, who spoke a mixture of Gaelic and English. "Ingaleesh" gives a new and fun-provoking twist to commonplace words and phrases that is often irresistible. For instance, last summer we were working together at a stook threshing, loading and hauling in a neighbor's wheat. Joe's wagon was loaded; Steve was at the far end of the field, a long city block away with his wagon almost loaded. There were still 14 big shocks to pitch on and then the job would be done. We wondered if Steve's load would clear the field. Joe yelled at him, "You gonna take it?"

We saw Steve look around slowly as he sized up the situation. Then his reply drifted softly down the wind, "Well, mebbe I gonna take it." And of course, he took it all. As four of us old neighbors shouldered our forks and headed for a well-earned supper, we repeated the few words and chuckled over them. Now when a similar situation arises we may not answer, "I guess so," but "Well, mebbe I gonna take it."

IT WAS just as funny to us and far fresher in our minds than the anecdote that was handed down to us from early days about one of my uncles when he was going to public school. The teacher noticed little Mary crying.

"Why are you crying, Mary?" she asked.

"Duncan 'peuched' me," sobbed Mary. (There's a Gaelic word for pinched that sounds like "peuch" — the proper spelling I can't imagine).

"Duncan," demanded the teacher severely, "why did you pinch Mary?"

"She 'peuched' me first," said my uncle-to-be, and settled the matter.

As I think it over and occasionally talk with my new neighbors myself, it all adds up to the fact that the old neighbors have accepted the new. They are learning to work and live together to give the community new color and interest. The men and women who came among us as immigrants have earned their place in our neighborhood through their hard work and frugality, just as our Highland forefathers did a century or more ago. Today they have well-tilled and modernly-equipped farms. They drive shiny, big, new automobiles. The good years have been kind to them. Now they are remodelling their houses and painting their barns, something the rest of us have been going to do for years but never quite got around to.

Several factors have contributed to bring about this change in our community. Actually Steve, Joe, Paul and their wives were here before we moved away to the city. They were day laborers in the sugar beet and tobacco fields, doing what the neighbors then said was "work no white man would do." But Steve and Mary, Joe and Annie, kept at their back-breaking toil, seldom looking up to see us driving by in our cars. They worked unheard-of hours, lived frugally and saved continuously to attain an objective the neighbors didn't quite suspect. First thing anyone knew the former beet-workers, often with a toddler at their knees and a baby in arms, eased the kinks out of their backs and showed themselves as "white" as the next man. They began to use their savings to buy the often run-down farms, cleared by the almost forgotten toil of those mighty men of an earlier day, Big Pete, Red Malcolm and their sons, the fruit of whose labors is being garnered now.

We buried the last of their generation in our neighborhood last spring, a bachelor well up in his eighties, a life-long neighbor and friend of us all. He had retained all the old-time courtesy of his generation and had a fine sense of humor as well. Not long before he died he said to me as we excused ourselves from the table at a neighbor's

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MACKELLAR McARTHUR *farms and writes, following the tradition of his famous father, the late Peter McArthur. The 100-year-old McArthur homestead is in Middlesex county, 28 miles southwest of London, Ont.*

—Lucille Oille

THE CASE of the UNTIDY MAN

Maybe Henry VIII was more magnificent, but the modern man's simple clothing is easier to keep clean, neat

By Bernice Coffey

illustration by Frank Sibley

ALEXANDER THE GREAT wore his simple Greek battle dress when he marched triumphantly into Susa to accept the surrender of Persia. The spectacle of King Darius in his dazzling robes made Alexander feel like one who, dressed for a Hard-Times party, arrives to find the affair white tie. Alexander got even, though. He demanded spoils worth $7 million in silk.

And why was Henry VIII, Tommy Manville of his day, first king of England to be titled His Majesty? Because of the magnificence of his wardrobe.

The gentleman of fashion of 1580 and thereabouts went into debt as much as £100 for his "Venetian" breeches which were made of costly silk, velvet, brocade or satin and fastened below the knees with lace ruffles.

English or foreign fops used to walk the stage in the intervals of Master Shakespeare's plays to show off the latest creations of their tailors.

And Queen Elizabeth I, as a curb on extravagance of the times, forbade gentlemen whose yearly income did not amount to £200 to have their personal attire or their caparisons decorated with velvet or embroidery in gold, silver or silk. But in those Abbott-less days even half that income permitted a man to dress in satin, damask, silk.

Those were swashbuckling times when men were unselfconscious about dazzling colors, sumptuous fabrics, laces and jewels for themselves; when the grand manner was matched by grand plumage and bold deeds. Then began the masculine retreat to sober, even sombre raiment which has become the perfect background for modern feminine finery. Today, women's influence is said to be urging men in the direction of brighter, more interesting attire. Could this be poor strategy? Let's not foster competition in a field that has been ours for almost 100 years.

Masculine clothes today are the result of an evolution which has produced a functional and suitable uniform. With aid of modern refinements and developments in textiles, it continues to become more comfortable, more adaptable. As with all uniforms unwritten rules and conventions have sprung up about this one, too, and the man who respects them is dressed well, feels at ease in his clothes. If he fails to do so, he can with very little effort look like a candidate for the Monday morning police line-up.

Clothes do make the man and in Canada the successful businessman also is a well dressed man. Those attached to investment houses, banks, insurance companies—any organization whose business is related to finance — dress conservatively, are invariably well groomed. The public seems readier to entrust its money to a man in a single-breasted grey worsted suit than to one who wears a houndstooth sports jacket and slacks.

In the arts there's a more relaxed and individualistic approach to the matter of male attire. Around CBC studios, for instance, bold tweed jackets, slacks, suede loafers, the occasional picturesque beard, hair-cuts just a shade longer than most, are unremarkable. In contrast, men seated behind the polished desks of banks, favor quiet and conservative clothes. Each group is well-dressed, though, in terms of its milieu. On Montreal's St. James Street, there's a black Homburg — striped-pants atmosphere. On Toronto's ebullient Bay Street it's apt to be sports jacket, slacks, no hat.

Although less overt than that exerted on his wife and his daughter, there is growing pressure on today's business and professional man to present a good appearance to a world that becomes always more competitive. Insurance companies nag him with slogans such as "Longer the belt line, shorter the life line." Hair cream advertisements threaten him with social ostracism if he fails to tame his hair with their product. And if he fails to *look* like a successful businessman it is highly unlikely that he will become one.

BUT WHAT OF THE MAN whose clothing never looks quite right, who always looks vaguely untidy—even sloppy?

A worldly-wise woman, speaking from the experience of ten years of marriage, said, "His wife should get 90 per cent of the blame. Josephine Lowman—the woman who writes that syndicated beauty column—knew what she was doing when she started her Chubby Hubby diet. Women read the column and got busy. It would be interesting to know how many overweight Canadian husbands shed their surplus pounds recently at the urging of their wives and with the help of Josephine." She shifted the sable neckpiece on her shoulders and added cryptically, "Women can do anything."

"All an untidy looking man needs is some judicious feminine prodding—plus some wifely attentions in seeing that his things are sent to the cleaners, some mending perhaps, and seeing that equipment for clothes care is at hand," she asserted.

Here is what the authorities say about the care

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BC BOOM requires new Government service, but forest management licence puts load on industry.

—Imperial Oil

ALBERTA'S OIL: Drillers have produced new wealth and a means of eliminating the public debt.

—Federal

STEEL TO STEEL: Concrete forms and clearing for railroad to Ungava iron. Quebec pushes north.

—NFB

NS SHARES boom and responsibilities. Dosco pioneers steel technique — shipping hot ingots.

PROVINCIAL BUDGETS: Signposts for 1952

by Michael Young

IN THE 1952-53 fiscal year the nine* Canadian provinces that have brought down their budgets plan to spend more than 1.2 billion dollars. Add to this figure the spending plans announced at Ottawa last month, and you have accounted for one dollar of every four that's expected to be spent in Canada during the fiscal year.

From these sources there is enough material to draw a meaningful economic profile of the country. Provincial budgets are most useful in this respect for monetary policy matters don't complicate the taxing and spending plans.

Province-to-province comparisons don't mean much. Each provincial budget is drawn up to meet special local conditions, so each budget varies in some significant details from the others. Thus you find what might be called "bullishness" running through the British Columbia budget, while "bearishness" appears in Manitoba's.

BC has good reason to be optimistic. During 1951 the spotlight played pretty consistently on its hydro, aluminum, base metal and forest products developments. These are key industries and key materials for which the trend is sharply upward.

BC, accordingly, expects to spend a total of $185.7 million during the fiscal year on services and developments to support the projected growth. Capital expenditures are weighted heavily in favor of transportation items: 50 per cent of the $46.3 million capital outlay planned will go for roads and railways. The province will be spending 27 per cent more on capital account than it did last year, but it will finance $22 million of this from revenue surpluses; the rest will be borrowed.

BC's boom is going ahead so fast, new revenue sources have to be pulled in to pace it. The net debt of the province now works out at $160 per person. Debt charges gobble up $18.5 million this year, and new capital borrowings are expected every year. BC borrowing in the U.S. accounted for 22 per cent of total Canadian provincial financing across the border. To the boom-minded coast province there is no danger in this. According to Premier and Finance Minister Byron Johnson, "there is simply no comparison between Canada's present ability to pay with that it had in the past."

Flushed with its oil revenues, Alberta, too, plans high level spending for the 1952-53 fiscal year. The $123.5 million planned is more than 13 per cent higher than last year's figure.

Alberta is in a position, thanks to its oil revenues, where it can finance major capital expenditures to pace its expansion, distribute some of its good fortune among the municipalities in aid totalling some $30 million, and retire part of its public debt all at the same time without raising taxes.

Alberta has now to find just $27 million more to pay off its debt in one magnificent gesture. As it is, the province's debt retirement plan is aimed at retiring all debts by 1973. Oil and the increased revenues that have accompanied the oil developments, have changed Alberta's fiscal outlook dramatically. Fifteen years ago interest charges on the debt took half Alberta's revenue: the money now being set aside to retire the debt takes only 5 per cent of revenue.

Saskatchewan, also hopeful for a bonanza in oil or uranium—or both—plans to spend over $81 million in the coming fiscal year: $65.8 million on ordinary account and $14.8 million on capital account. This is about 11 per cent above last year's expenditures, most of it on ordinary account.

In spite of the province's declining population, Saskatchewan's taxpayers have been able to support provincial expenditures that have increased by 75 per cent since the fiscal year 1947-48. A fair criterion of the rate at which business activity and incomes have increased is found in the fact that about the same percentage of the taxpayers' income goes to support the 1952-53 expenditures as went to support the 1947-48 expenditures.

Value of retail sales—a good indicator of spending capacity—showed a 12 per cent increase in 1951 over 1950.

Of the four western provinces, Manitoba appears to be taking the most conservative view. Treasurer Ronald Turner emphasized the sombre side in a budget address that was in rather marked contrast to that of the BC Finance Minister.

While Byron Johnson noted that "we should bear in mind that British Columbia is a fast growing and fast developing economic unit; that heavy capital borrowings in the future are inescapable . . .", Turner warned that times may not continue so prosperous. His policies indicate he is acting on his own warning. Without benefit of such windfalls as have fallen on Alberta, Manitoba, too, is continuing its strict policy of debt reduction.

Expenditures totalling $71 million are planned on ordinary and capital account for the year. This—also a contrast—is slightly lower than last year. Ordinary expenditures will be higher than they were last year by $6 million, but this will make possible much lower capital expenditures. A substantial part of the increase on ordinary account is to finance pay-as-you-go projects that could be classed as capital. In 1952-53, for instance, $4.5 million of trunk highway construction will be financed from ordinary revenue compared with only $2 million in 1951-52.

THE FOUR western provinces have increased their spending tremendously during the postwar years. British Columbia and Alberta have taken the lead in this regard and distort any sort of average for the western provinces as a whole. Nevertheless the rate of growth of these expenditures affords an interesting comparison.

In 1947 the four western provinces spent $209.3 million. In the same period Ontario spent $203.5 million. The estimates for the fiscal year just beginning show the gap has widened. The four provinces are planning to spend a total of $462 million while Ontario has budgeted for $413 million gross. Thus in five postwar years the spending programs of the four western provinces have risen by 130 per cent. Between the same periods the spending programs of Ontario and Quebec increased by 68 per cent. On a per capita basis, the four western provinces will be spending $128 while the two central provinces will be spending $78.

The impressive spending plans of the western provinces appear even more impressive when it's realized that the two big industrial central provinces are moving ahead at an impressive rate themselves. Since 1945, Canada's capital investment has increased by 3½ times, and since 1940, about 38 per cent of total Canadian capital investment has been made in Ontario alone. This says nothing of Quebec which has recorded a half million population increase and 4,000 new industries in five postwar years.

Ontario plans to spend $281.6 million on ordinary account, in order to provide $9.3 million for sinking funds aimed at whittling down the provincial public debt, and to have a small surplus

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*Newfoundland's is yet to come.

THE HITLER WAR

THEY DIDN'T LIKE BRITISH ADVICE

by Willson Woodside

THE BIGGEST HURDLE which the Wilmot book, "The Struggle for Europe", (Collins, $5.00), has to clear is the natural feeling of many people who have collected the Churchill volumes and read parts of the Eisenhower, Bradley and Stimson stories: "Do I need to read another history of the war." This is not just *another* history of the war; it may well turn out to be *the* history. It is an utterly different treatment from that of Mr. Churchill, and is notable in weaving the full story from the vast mass of enemy as well as Allied memoirs and documents which is now available.

While his straight war history, such as the description of the Normandy invasion, is high drama because of the way he presents our plans and the German expectations, what we were doing and what the Germans were doing at the same time, I fancy that the particular value of his contribution will be his study of Anglo-American cooperation and rivalry. Some American reviewers have reacted rather childishly to this, and pretended that it is no more than an attempt to vindicate Monty's invasion strategy of 1944. The book does include the best study and the strongest vindication of Montgomery's strategy which I have seen, but it is far more than that. It is on a high level, and each side ought to understand much better how the other fights after reading it.

The argument started with the Second Front controversy of 1942. "The Americans were unsophisticated and blunt. Germany was the major enemy; therefore strike at her first by the most direct means—across the Channel. If the Germans were too strong in France, then the Allies should keep on building up their forces in Britain until they had amassed the necessary margin of power. Only a people with a surplus (of resources) and vast self-confidence could afford to pursue such a course."

"The British, on the other hand . . . have had to win their campaigns by manoeuvre, not mass." Instinctively averse to a head-on assault against the enemy's strongest rampart, they favored the indirect approach. They wanted to use the advantage in mobility which sea and air power gave them in the Meditarranean to keep the enemy's strength dispersed.

"The Americans regarded this oblique approach as a waste of time. The British conception of making the enemy contribute to his own defeat called for a subtlety and skill in strategy which the Americans did not naturally possess and were slow to appreciate. They preferred to outproduce Hitler rather than to outmanoeuvre him, and they were sure they could do so . . . although they were uninclined to take advice or warning from the British, whom they regarded with some justification as over-cautious and unimaginative, they were quick to profit from their own experience and they ruthlessly applied the lessons of their own mistakes. They felt, therefore, that many of the difficulties which seemed so great to the British could be solved simply and quickly by American ingenuity and enthusiasm. This optimism was their strength and their weakness. . ."

THAT IS THE NUB of Wilmot's comment on the U.S. and British attitudes. Roosevelt typified the American attitude. By March 9, 1942 he had suggested to Churchill a front in Europe that summer. On April 11, while British and American planners were discussing what kind of diversion they could carry out in case a Soviet collapse threatened that summer, Roosevelt cabled Stalin that he would like him to send Molotov to discuss a "very important military proposal . . . to relieve your Western front."

When Molotov came he said the Soviets might not be able to hold out unless Britain and the U.S. could draw off some 40 German divisions. He asked for "a straight answer" on this from the Americans, as he had been unable to get one from the British in London. Roosevelt turned to General Marshall and asked whether developments were clear enough so that we could say to Mr. Stalin that we are preparing a second front. Marshall said "Yes", and Roosevelt told Molotov he could inform Stalin he could expect a second front that summer.

That was the beginning, not only of a long and embittered dispute between the Allies and the Russians, but of the sharpest controversy of the war between the British and Americans. General Marshall, "resolute and confident" was all eagerness for the offensive. He thought that even an unsuccessful landing in France in 1942 was better than none at all. He and his staff, without experience with amphibious operations or German strength, thought that the British were simply disheartened by their many defeats into exaggerating difficulties which could be overcome by American resources and drive.

BY JULY '42 even the admirable Secretary Stimson—not to mention the U.S. Navy Chief Admiral King, who looked with contempt upon the U.S. Army *and* the British Navy, was ready to turn his back on the British and pursue the war with Japan.

All this time the British were urging a landing in North Africa for 1942. The U.S. planners regarded this as only an unnecessary diversion which would delay the "real" invasion of Europe, across the Channel. The British, deeply versed in the strategy role of the Mediterranean in applying pressure to the whole southern flank of Europe, saw North Africa as the essential prelude.

Here they were eager and the Americans reluctant. Admiral Cunningham pressed for an attack close to Bizerta, which would make sure of the quick seizure of all Tunisia. The Americans held back; and the argument delayed the project many weeks. Wilmot is sure that Cunningham's plan, carried through in good time, would have meant a complete success and avoided the winter-long struggle for Tunisia.

Over the invasion of Italy and what should

—Wheeler

MONTY, meticulous but bold, had "great clarity of mind." Ike, "not a great captain," was still the "most successful allied commander in history."

—Miller

AT TEHERAN the Americans were in a mood to support Soviet strategic ideas against British. Roosevelt was supremely confident he could "handle" Stalin, who was no expansionist. But Joe did the handling.

come after Italy the divergence became much sharper. Six weeks before the landing in Sicily General Marshall still would not consider an invasion of Italy.

As for going into the Balkans, the Americans always took the attitude that *they* had no such dubious political motives as the British in their European strategy, they were only concerned with winning the war.

Roosevelt and Hull were opposed to all spheres of influences—except, as Wilmot notes, that of the United States in the Americas. They looked upon the balance of power as one of the bad old ideas they were fighting to make an end of, along with the bad old British colonialism about which Roosevelt twitted Churchill so often, and made so many comments to his son Elliott.

Roosevelt had boundless confidence in his ability to "handle" Stalin. He told Bullitt, the U.S. Ambassador to Russia; "I have a hunch that Stalin doesn't want anything but security for his country, and I think that if I give him everything I possibly can and ask nothing from him in return, *noblesse oblige*, he won't try to annex anything and will work for a world of democracy and peace."

Thus, "pushed by the Russians and pulled by the Americans, the overall strategy of the Western Powers had been diverted away from the area of Soviet aspirations," says Wilmot. At no time, he asserts, did Churchill or the British Chiefs of Staff suggest that the major offensive against Germany could or should be launched through Southern Europe. But they wanted to put the forces gathered in Italy into Yugoslavia and Austria rather than into Southern France.

The Americans were, however, adamant on the latter; and this further distorted their strategy in favor of linking up the Normandy and Southern France forces on a broad front, rather than concentrating on a sharp drive in the north against the Ruhr.

To me Wilmot's appreciation appears just; if he can be said to be prejudiced, it is only in favor of an open strategy which took advantage of opportunities. In his estimate of General Marshall, who was superb in the field of military administration and whose utter integrity gained a support from Congress which even Roosevelt could not command, he points out that Marshall tended to take "rock-like decisions" and then close his mind to other possibilities created by the turn of events. As to Bradley, he thinks that "Montgomery, by sheer clarity of mind, induced Bradley to follow his lead" in Normandy, but that when on his own Bradley lacked assurance and tended to move at the dictates of the situation, rather than moulding situations to his will.

SUMMING UP—and this is a very feeble indication of the scope of the book—Wilmot sees an element of the inevitable in the triumph of the Soviet Union. Revelations of Nazi plunder and wholesale murder steeled the Western public to give Germany no quarter, while the tremendous upsurge of sympathy for the Russians in their ordeal would have made it very difficult for the Western governments to pursue a deliberate policy of keeping the Soviet Union in check. Even so, he thinks that the policy of Unconditional Surrender was unnecessary and unwise, and that General Marshall's rigid view that "the single objective should be quick and complete victory" was the single most important factor in losing the peace.

But these mistakes had to be made. "The Americans had to find out for themselves that to strive for victory alone is not enough and that the balance of power must be the basis of peace. They had to learn from their own experience the difficulty of dealing with the Russians. They had to extend the hand of friendship and have it spurned."

"It is arguable that the Russians today would be difficult and dangerous no matter what policy had been adopted by the Western Powers during the war, but it is fortunate for the future of Europe that the policy which miscarried was American rather than British in origin."

Some American reviewers pass this book off as a hindsight version of how the war should have been fought and the peace won. But it seems to me that if a complete amateur like myself could appreciate and advocate *at the time* so many of the policies which have been proven right, plus the need for a United Europe as a positive war aim and an Atlantic Pact to preserve the balance of power, then Wilmot's criticisms are just.

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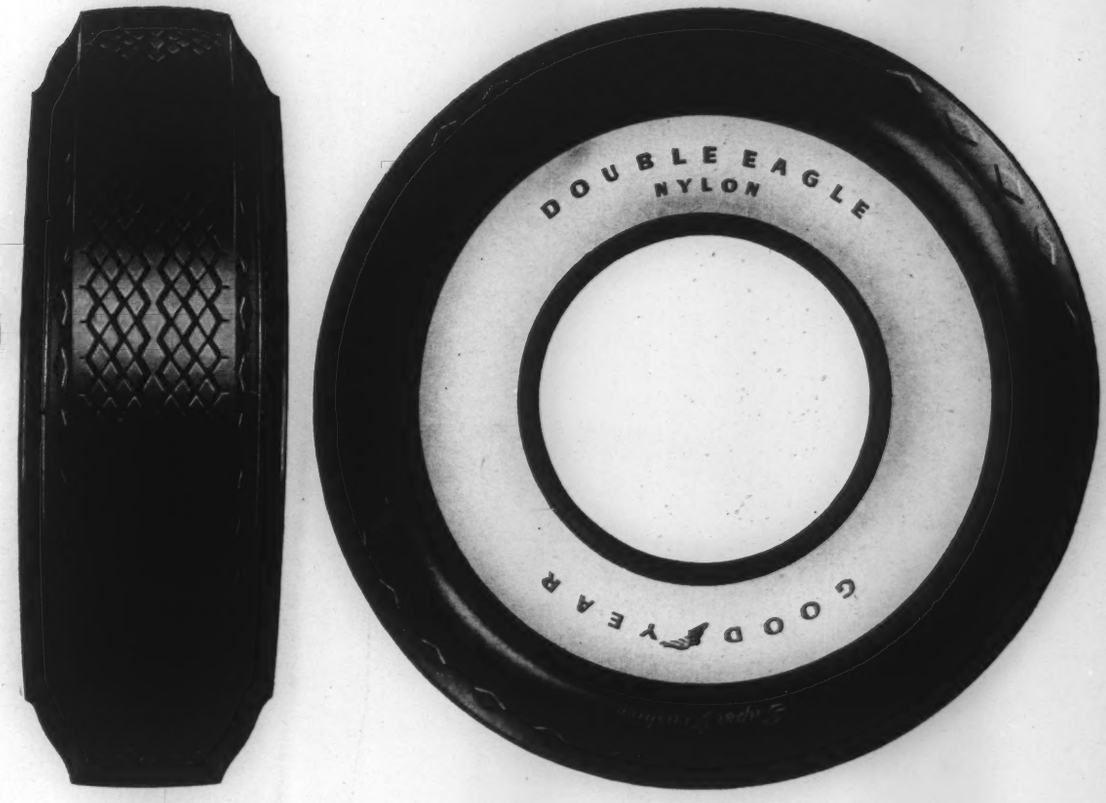

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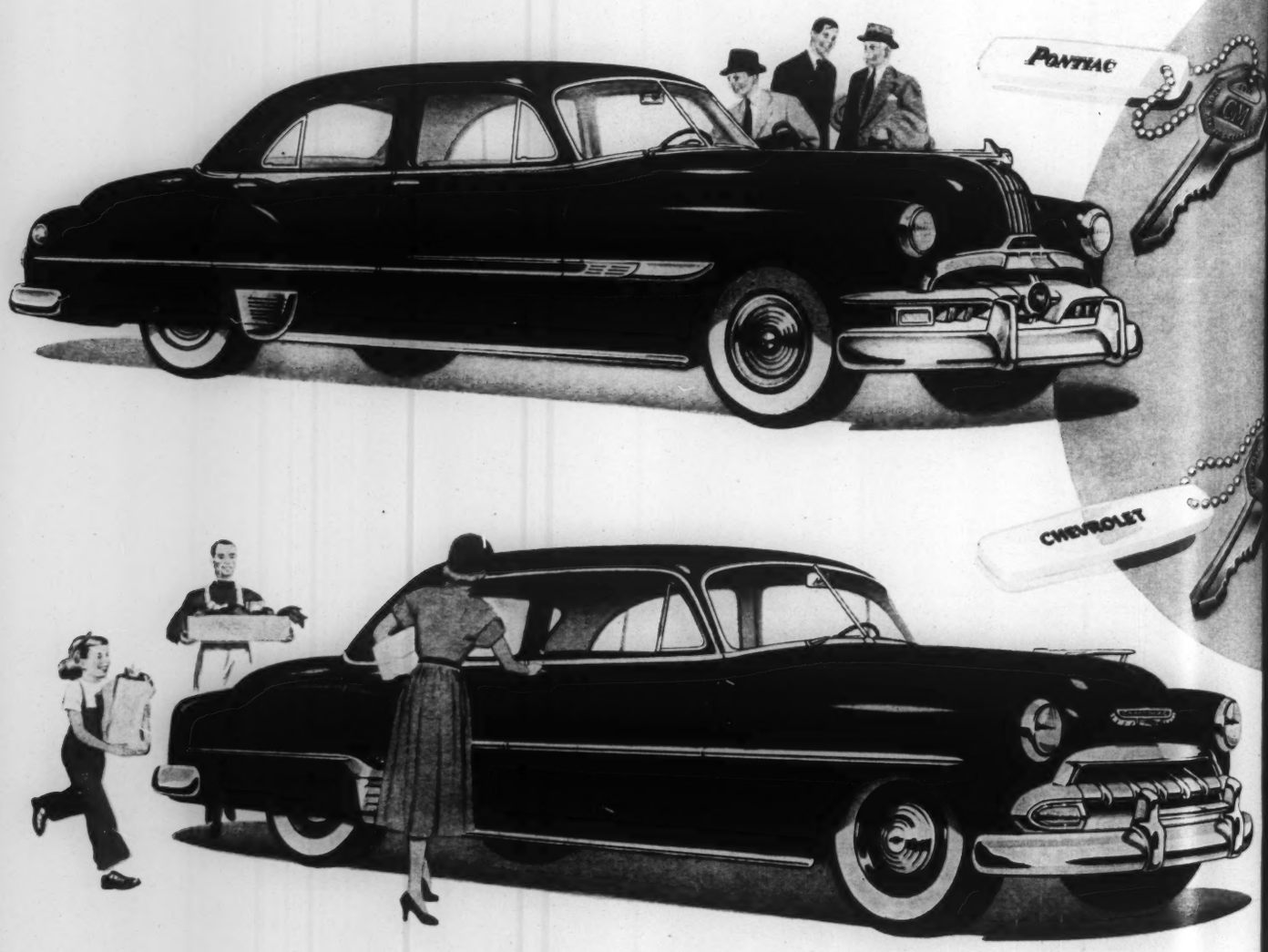

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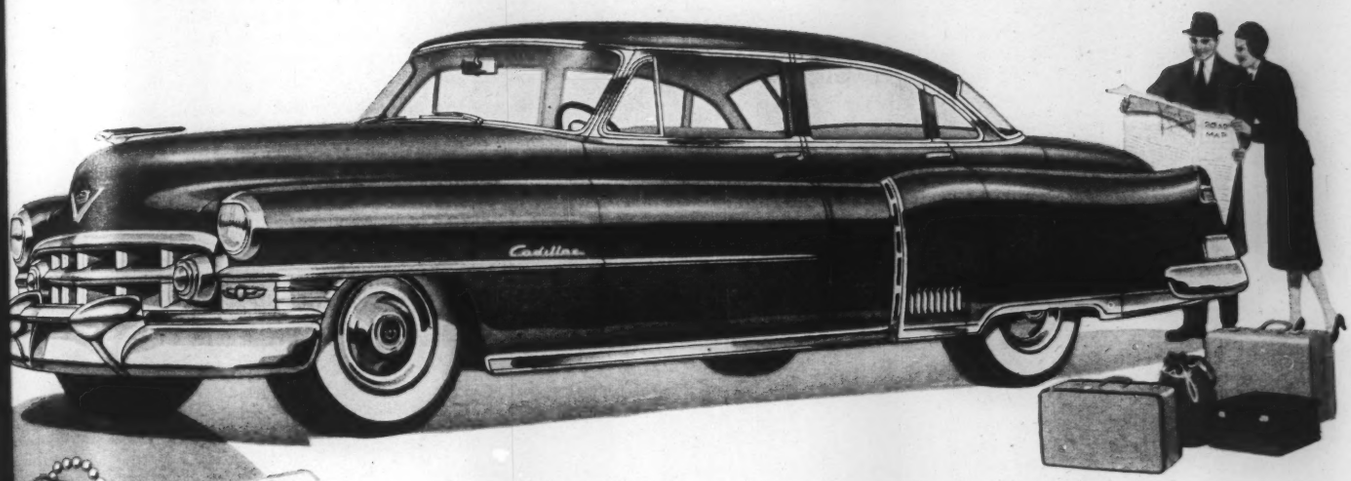

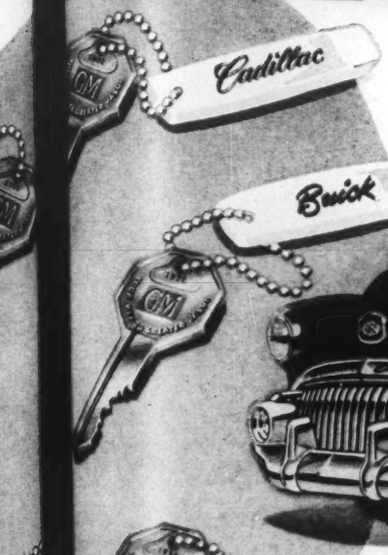

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SASKATCHEWAN'S SKIN-DEEP SOCIALISM

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

cost. It is done under the guise of promoting business for the corporations and agencies—on the surface a quite legitimate advertising cost. Turn on your radio most any time, and in one form or another you'll hear Government propaganda alternately purring or barking at you.

With a system like this in operation, how then can it be expected that they will be defeated in the approaching election? The evidence lies in their own actions and attitude. For the first time since they took office, the CCF people are most obviously on the defensive. They are afraid of the farm vote and uneasy about the formerly easy-to-take urban constituencies.

On the all-important farm front, there appears to be a growing realization that throughout a period of buoyant revenues, the present Government has concentrated mainly on providing social security and has spent proportionately little for agricultural betterment. Health and social welfare expenditures have not been resented too strongly so far, because the money has been available to pay the shot. Now there is deepening feeling that obligations have been taken on which might be unbearable if revenues become less buoyant.

Two of the most obvious clues suggesting that the Government itself has awakened to this presence of farmer disillusionment lie in what has happened during the pre-election session. A great deal more debating time has been spent in trying to emphasize the Government's belated concern in the welfare of the farmer. This has expressed itself in two definite provisions: appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate farm problems and a legislative committee inquiry into the cost of farm implements. In addition, Government spokesmen have unloosed a brace of resolutions all aimed at the rural vote.

Neatly overlooked by the Government is its own farm-security legislation affecting mortgage repayment which has had the discouraging effect of freezing farm credit. Farms for the most part are sold only for cash or very large down payments. The younger people, lacking the cash and not being able to get loans, have simply been moving out.

Farm feeling is a difficult thing to put your finger on but the word that drifts along the market roads is that many farmers have lost confidence in this Government and unless they get still madder at Ottawa, there'll be a larger anti-CCF rural vote than in 1948 when the race was so close that a turnover of 500 votes in seven seats would have defeated the Government. An unfavorable rural vote had a lot to do with the almost complete annihilation of the CCF in the following Federal election.

NOT IN any legislative session since they won office in 1944 have Cabinet ministers from the Premier down been so conspicuously harassed during debate, so anxious to parry criticism, so concerned about attacks made on their administration and various transactions in which either they or former senior Government employees had been involved. The Opposition did not succeed in bringing out anything very tangible with respect to actual wrongdoing, but a state of considerable uneasiness has been created by disclosure of such deals as that in which an eastern promoter was granted oil permits covering nine million acres, which the promoter promptly and profitably turned over to established development companies, retaining over-riding royalties for himself and his unknown associates.

At another point during the session affidavits were tabled by every Government member declaring that they had not secured oil or resources leases from the Government under amendments to the Assembly Act slipped through the Legislature a year ago along with redistribution amendments. The Government moved quickly to repeal the non-disqualification amendments during the spring session.

The extreme sensitiveness of the Government in these matters and on other points of criticism gave a strong indication of their great uneasiness

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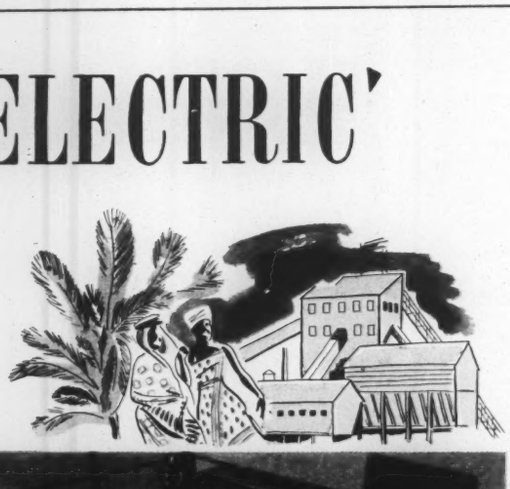
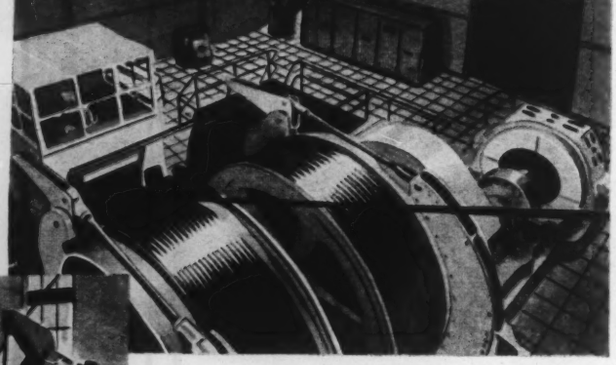
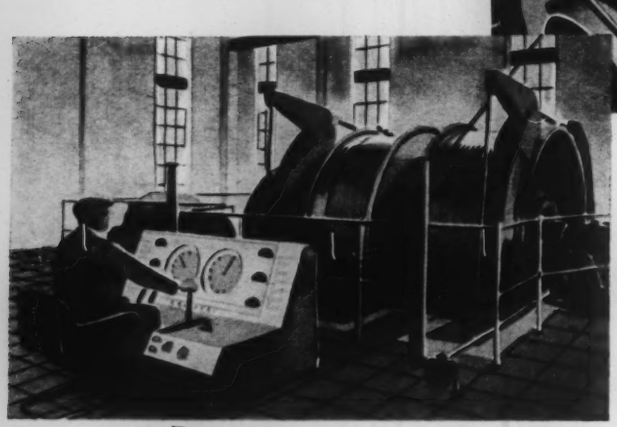


IN JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA, coal is the major fuel of industry as it is in many parts of the world. The very heart of a colliery is the hoist machinery that lifts coal and miners from the dark levels below the earth's surface. Here, 'English Electric' 1500 H.P. double drum winders are installed in a large colliery.





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bout what their own supporters and he general public are thinking.

Immediately before the last election, the Government published a 6-page propaganda booklet called "Progress Report from Your Government" which had a press run of 5,000 at public expense. An election being once more in the offing, the Government has produced another progress report, this time 96 pages big.

First picture in it shows an oil refinery and carries the encouraging caption: "Oil refinery at Lloydminster, for the processing of heavy crude oil, production of which has increased enormously in recent years." The only thing wrong about the picture is that the refinery shown happens to be located in Lloydminster, Alberta, and not Lloydminster, Saskatchewan.

That is just about one hundred per cent typical of what has happened in this Province under eight years of CCF-Socialist Government. The industrial development mostly has gone elsewhere—except, of course, with respect to the Government's own weird collection of industries.

What has been accomplished by this Government industrially should not be belittled, mind you, because anybody who can establish a successful secondary industry outside of the favored areas of Ontario and Quebec deserves plenty of credit.

But as an example of the pet Socialist theory of meeting the costs of social security and social welfare out of the profits of state-owned and operated industry, the whole experiment has been a most dismal failure.

In a year when most industries are showing record profits and have been for some time, the Saskatchewan Government has found it necessary to report quite substantial losses on its brick factory, its woollen mill and its sawmill. It has only been able to show a small profit on monopoly bus-line operation by the grace of subsidiary lunch counter operations. Air service and printing-shop operations have been kept out of the red mainly through Government-origin orders. An extremely high-cost sodium sulphate plant has benefited from the unprecedented prosperity in the private enterprise pulp and paper industry, which not yet has seen fit to locate a plant in this pulpwood-plenty Province.

Actually, the whole government industrial operation has been pretty much of a farce, rescued in the public eye elsewhere in Canada, only by a bulking telephone and power surplus in the general profit picture, although in each of these cases the surplus is retained for reserve and capital expansion of the services provided.

Government insurance-office finances are in a somewhat different category. The compulsory government insurance fund and general insurance business of the government insurance office are main exhibits in the show window displayed elsewhere in Canada. With the aid of compulsory features and 600 agents, the government insurance office has done quite well in its general business. But the automobile insurance fund itself has been so extended by provision of unwisely widened coverage, that a large surplus of more than $1 million, built up in earlier years because they overcharged the motorist, was topped last year and this year to make up large deficits, and probably cannot be carried on another year without raising the rates or exhausting the reserve.

ACTUALLY the situation is not unlike that which applies with respect to the current outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the Province. At time of writing the outbreak appears to have been contained and the process of eradication is well underway. But should further cases occur outside the present limited quarantine area, it might take a considerably longer time to eliminate the disease.

Similarly with the CCF. Right now they are most decidedly on the defensive. But the situation could change. They are masterly in the art of exploiting Federal issues and the uncertainties of Nature. In the past, Ottawa has been cussedly consistent in providing them with causes over which to stir up disgruntlement and Nature also has been disconcertingly generous in this regard. For instance, should the many millions of bushels of damp grain unharvested or undelivered really start to spoil, it could smell up the Liberal chances for victory pretty badly, along with the general atmosphere.

But barring such a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip, this biased observer genuinely believes the Douglas Government could be beaten in June.

We feel that we have taken just about enough political punishment. Given a new deal under a new Government, the dust this Province will start kicking up will not be just from the topsoil. We won't be long in catching up with the neighboring provinces in secondary as well as primary industrial progress.

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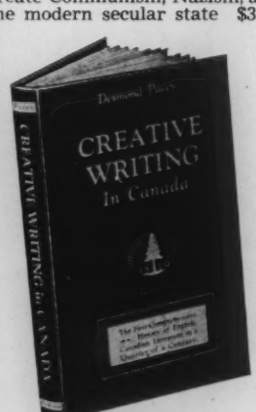

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BOOK REVIEWS

THE COIN WITH TWO FACES

DUVEEN—by S. N. Behrman—*Random House*—*$4.50.*

by Paul Duval

THE POSITION of the art dealer in the art economy and culture of a nation is the cause of much confusion in the minds of laymen. Much is heard about the vast profits realized by the merchant in fine painting, sculpture and art objects; "quackery" and "thievery" are often on the tongues of some of the more cynical spectators. Art dealers do, in fact, vary more in quality than almost any other variety of merchant but upon the dealer's taste and opinion, or those of his hired experts, the collector depends in great part.

Since pictures are frequently bought with investment values in mind, the choice of artist and painting becomes economically as well as aesthetically important. A "creative" dealer, with the deep knowledge and inborn instinct of the collector-connoisseur, can steer his customers toward those works of art whose value is liable to increase over the years.

Two recent Canadian examples of how rapidly the value of a painter's work may increase in monetary value are to be found in Tom Thomson and Emily Carr. Thomson's sketches, which could have been purchased for ten or twenty dollars in 1916, now fetch many hundreds of dollars in their infrequent appearances on the market.

Joseph Duveen, the late English art impresario, was probably the greatest art dealer of all time. The stories about him along the gallery-rows of the world's capitals would fill innumerable volumes. Recently, S. N. Behrman, a playwright with some interest in art, decided to file a selected group of these Duveen stories and make a book out of them.

"Duveen" does not begin to be a definitive portrait of the remarkable dealer. It is too skimpy in content, and its author is patently not equipped with the necessary special knowledge, to be the final word on this twentieth-century merchant prince. What Behrman *has* written, with his training and knack for creating dramatic "situations", is an exceedingly entertaining and lively anthology of *Duveeniana* gossip. The vast amounts of money that Duveen dealt with will probably cause the head of the general reader to whirl. But, although vast sums of money still do often mark art transactions, the reader should be cautioned that Duveen dealt only in the greatest masterpieces and in the period of peak American prosperity.

Furthermore, it should be emphasized—more than Behrman has done in this volume—that Joseph Duveen was, in very great part, responsible for the present rich store of art treasures belonging to the American nation. Whether they realize it or not, the American people possessed a very real, if shrewd, benefactor in Joseph Duveen and as they grow more acquainted with the works of art he persuaded American collectors to buy, and will to public institutions, they will realize that Duveen has a continuing and increasingly growing impact upon their cultural life. The National Gallery in Washington and the Frick Museum in New York are two splendid and enduring witnesses to that fact.

Handsome Job

MR. PRESIDENT — by William Hillman — *Ambassador—$6.50.*

by Willson Woodside

THIS personal story of Mr. Truman has been extracted, reviewed and commented upon (SN April 19) on every side, but little mentioned as one of the handsomest jobs of publishing in many a year.

There are no fewer than 50 pictures in full color, many of them the full size of this big book. There must be a hundred shots of Mr. Truman, in color and black-and-white. There are facsimilies of his notes on many controversial matters, of the captions he has scribbled on photos from his family album, and of historical documents. The book comprises, in fact, a photo-study of his origins, his Washington surroundings, his Administration colleagues and the governmental scene in the American capital.

The Lighter Side

ELIZABETH THE QUEEN—by Marion Crawford—*McLeod—$2.95.*

by Lucy Van Gogh

"CRAWFIE" achieved a notable popular success with her earlier book, "The Little Princesses", which gave the public an unusual chance to see two spirited young girls living in a palace a kind of life not too different from that of any "nice" family in comfortable circumstances.

The functions of a governess obviously come to an end some time before her charges reach the age of 18, and "Crawfie" has not quite the same advantage in dealing with the years of the Queen's "growing up." But she has done a workmanlike job with good sense and sympathy. Perhaps the chief impression she gives of the new Queen is that of tremendous seriousness and determination to "do the job." But the second is of a strong capacity for laughter, which obviously has to be restrained in public but gets free rein in the family circle.

It is good to know that the first Queen regnant since Victoria is very seldom "not amused."

—Walt Kelly

THE GLOB AND THE PIP

Merry Manikin

THE GLOB—by John O'Reilly and Walt Kelly—*Macmillan—$2.00.*

by J. L. Charlesworth

CREDIT for this delightful little book should be divided equally between the author and the artist. The former, John O'Reilly, is a New York newspaper man. Walt Kelly's work is familiar to thousands of newspaper readers on this continent, for he is the creator of the syndicated cartoon strip, "Pogo." Together they form a pair as complementary to each other as Gilbert and Sullivan.

The story of the Glob, which was originally written for the amusement of Mr. O'Reilly's young daughters, is a modern myth concerning the evolution of man. The Glob, beginning as a particle of primordial protoplasm, is driven by native curiosity and an urge towards adventure to develop feet and arms. He then goes on to invent clothes and other devices for his comfort, along with the beginnings of art and music, and even a

JACKET DESIGN: "THE GLOB"

—Walt Kelly

little politics, after he foregathers with others of his kind. As in one of Kipling's "Just-So Stories" the dog, known as the Pip, becomes his First Friend.

The book is quite original, but it will remind some readers both of Kipling's stories and of Clarence Day's "This Simian World." Mr. O'Reilly shares with those earlier authors the optimistic belief that man, taking him by and large, and considering what he has come from, has done a pretty good job of overcoming difficulties and adapting himself to a hostile universe, getting quite a bit of fun as a by-product. The unwritten moral is that he will continue to survive while he preserves the Glob's virtues of courage, industry and self-reliance.

How People Lived

HISTORY OF ONTARIO—by Margaret Avison —*Gage*—$2.00.

by Robin Coutts

LIMITING her field to a single province, Margaret Avison has produced a history for younger readers which has the color and the imagination so often crowded out when a writer is forced to tackle the whole history of Canada in a single volume.

Her history of Ontario is a first-class job of good reporting. She goes beyond wars and constitutional development to give a feeling of how the people in the different periods actually lived. She quotes from letters of the pioneers, from newspapers, even from advertisements.

The informality of early merchandising is projected by this advertisement reproduced from an early Ottawa district newspaper:

"I have a lot of Grey Goat Sleigh Robes at $6.00 each. They are grey, and they are goat, and they are $6, and that is about all I can say for them. They are probably about the average of such things—neither better nor worse. They are lined and trimmed, which is a circumstance, but if there is any worse lining or trimming in the country I should be pleased to see it."

An advertisement from an 1817 paper is given as one of the reasons why the Province set up a licensing board to regulate who could practise medicine. It read:

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Writers & Writing

WE ARE HAPPY to see that the booksellers have at last got together to organize the Canadian Retail Booksellers' Association. Bookstores have been faced with a variety of problems because of the complexities of handling books from the United States, Britain and Canada and the new organization should help to solve some of the difficulties which are peculiar to Canada. Booksellers from Nova Scotia to Victoria attended the organization meeting in Toronto under the chairmanship of E. H. WILLIAMSON.

Anything that will lead to better merchandising of books will be welcomed by both the readers and the writers of Canada.

■ HOWARD MARK and his associates in the Robert Simpson Advertising Department, again have been winning recognition in that modern form of writing, Advertising. This time it is the award of the National Retail Dry Goods Association for Canada and the United States. Earlier the Advertising Department won the Socrates Award, which, for the first time in its 21-year history, came to Canada.

■ MONICA BALDWIN of "I Leap Over The Wall" is at work on another book, "The Nun's Tale", fiction; expected to be ready in late summer. She is living with a friend in Devonshire: settled in happily to post-convent, postwar life.

■ Another new British book is "The White Rabbit", by BRUCE MARSHALL, about exploits of Wing Commander Forest Yeo-Thomas, one of most heroic characters of World War II. He made a specialty of parachuting into France to organize the Resistance: was captured and interrogated by the Gestapo; is one of few British survivors of Buchenwald horror camp. His heroism was recognized by the King in award of the George Cross, and by French Government in Legion of Honour.

Even more surprising are these facts when one remembers that before the war this hero was a director of Molyneux, famous Parisian dressmakers, and that he has gone back to Molyneux again.

■ ELIZABETH GOUDGE, who writes about the Elliots, "The Bird in a Tree", "Pilgrim's Inn", is writing a sequel; just started; name not "finalized" as they say in advertising circles. Author lives in Providence Cottage, Westerland, in Devon. —*Rica*

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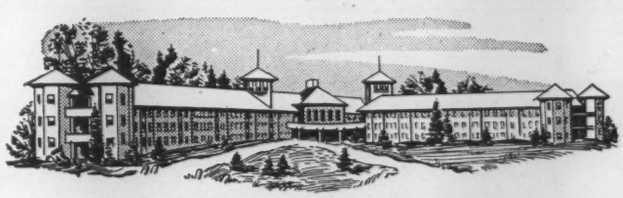

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U.S. BUSINESS

NEW TARIFF SNEAKS IN

by R. L. Hoadley

ON THE SURFACE everything appears very quiet this year on the tariff front. Actually, however, pressure groups are blatantly hounding Congress for quotas, embargoes and licensing subsidies that are the most undesirable forms of upping tariff barriers. Attempts to misuse defence production legislation for political purposes illustrate the trend towards short-cut import controls rather than out-and-out moves to increase U.S. tariff duties.

Last year the so-called cheese amendment was tacked on the Defence Production Act of 1951 suddenly when that measure came up for final passage. Now, with this same legislation up for renewal another year, another amendment has been introduced, masquerading as part of the defence program. This is what is proposed: A limit on imports of any articles made from materials subject to priorities or allocations in the U.S. The President would be required to limit imports of these articles to 50 per cent of average imports of them during the years 1947 through 1949.

THIS QUOTA requirement would follow a request for it by a "substantial portion" of the U.S. producers of the product in question. There would be no provision that the American producers should prove (as in other tariff measures) that they are threatened with serious injury.

The Senate Banking Committee has held hearings on the defence bill, including this amendment, and a similar bill is under study by a committee in the House. Foreign trade groups, led by the National Council of Importers, are vigorously opposing the amendment as an open invitation to special interests to develop a near-monopoly of the home market such as followed the notorious cheese deal. Some sections of the press have characterized it as a "thinly disguised bit of political chicanery".

It is a matter of concern that a congressional group should attempt to slip over such legislation by making it a rider to defence measures; by doing this they make opponents of extreme protectionism appear to be opponents also of the legitimate defence measure. Ordinarily, such a proposal wouldn't appear to have a chance of enactment. But the cheese quota amendment made the grade over the opposition of an important segment of American business and in spite of the protests of Canada and a number of other friendly nations.

This second move to subvert defence production legislation is a matter of particular concern in view of President Truman's announcement that he would not stand for another term in the White House. By that publicly announced decision, the President is likely to lose much of his influence over pending legislation. Congress probably will be largely "on its own" for the rest of the session. The door has been pushed ajar to tariff log-rolling in the guise of quotas, defence production and protection of U.S. industry. The proponents of trade barriers may ride again.

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BUSINESS COMMENT

PROFIT-SHARING THE ANSWER?

by P. M. Richards

FREE ENTERPRISE is doomed unless employees are given partnership by means of the profit-sharing system, says William Loeb, publisher of the Manchester (NH) *Times-Union* and Chairman of the Council of Profit-Sharing Industries.

The latter is an organization of leaders of industry who use profit-sharing and who believe so strongly in its power to increase productivity and dispel labor-management antagonism that they are striving to bring about its wider adoption. The Council has offices in the First National Tower, Akron, Ohio, and occasionally sends members to speak at dinner meetings in big cities across the continent, to promote local interest. One of these meetings took place in Toronto the other day.

Profit-sharing means giving all employees an agreed-upon share in the profits of the enterprise, in addition to their regular wages, based not only on individual or group performance but on the prosperity of the business as a whole. The share must be large enough to make each employee feel that he is a real partner, so that he will work wholeheartedly to make the enterprise more successful.

Productivity tends to rise astonishingly with this system, so that everybody gains—shareholders and customers (the latter in respect of lowered prices) as well as workers. The Council says it does not know of a single case of failure where the profit-sharing plan has been entered into, and carried out, in complete good faith and honesty on both sides.

The most challenging speaker at the Toronto meeting was Mr. Loeb, the Council chairman. He said the industrial revolution had eased the worker's toil but it had also created a gulf between him and his employer. The modern workman has become lost, forlorn and forgotten in a maze of machines. The Marxists have been quick to seize upon this opportunity to create dissension.

"TODAY FREE ENTERPRISE has no friends. It continues to exist only because the Marxists and their friends have not yet pushed this thing to its logical conclusion," Mr. Loeb said. "Profit-sharing, on the other hand, makes every worker a capitalist, a member of the free enterprise system—and you don't vote out something of which you are a part."

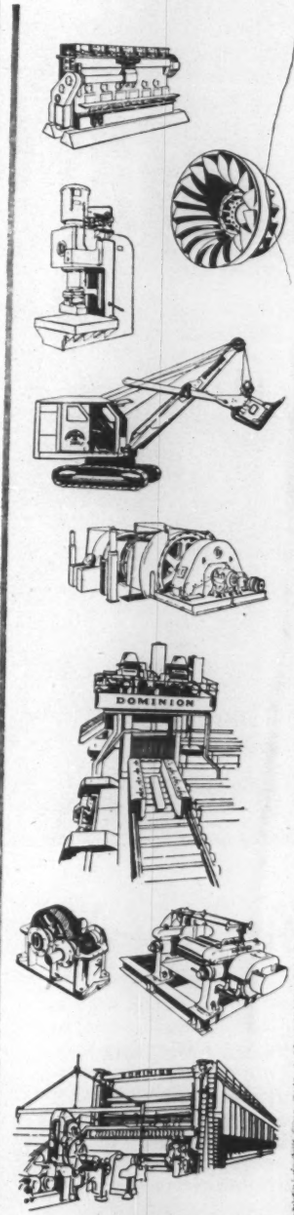
The Council of Profit-Sharing Industries maintains that there is a vast undeveloped mine of ability, energy and thought among workers that profit-sharing can tap, with the result that the nation's real income, as distinguished from its mere dollar income, can be substantially increased to provide a standard of living vastly higher than that which we have today.

In this connection, Mr. Loeb warned that in sharing profits, business must see that the share given to labor is commensurate with the effort labor has put into making that profit; experience shows that the more generous the profit-sharing plan, the more will productivity rise. But it is definitely not a case of "something for nothing", since the workers must do their part to make profits before they can share them.

Profit-sharing is the surest way to increase productivity, and that's the best way to beat inflation, the Council says.

Harold V. Lush, President of Supreme Aluminum Industries Ltd., Toronto, said the existence of labor unions was a reflection on management. "It has always seemed wrong to me that honest men should be obliged to pay dues into a union in order to obtain a square deal from their employers."

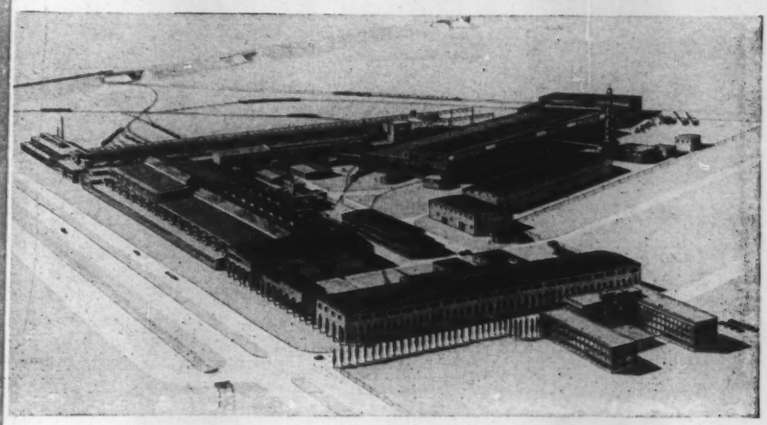
The profit-sharing formula in Mr. Lush's company is "Pay the going rate to labor and capital (5 per cent) and split what's left 50-50." The outcome of this is that if the company does as well in future as it has so far, an average employee will be able to retire at 65 after 25 years' service with $40,000 to his credit; if he works 35 years, he'll have $80,000. And he



FROM THIS PLANT...

the machines that are helping build a

GREATER CANADA



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will also have received substantial cash payments annually, in addition to wages which compare favorably with the best paid for that kind of work.

Let-Down

TWO GLASS manufacturing companies which have recently spent heavily to build plants in Canada—Canadian Pittsburgh Industries Ltd. in Montreal and Pilkington Bros. (Canada) Ltd. in Toronto — have now been hit sharply by the Federal Government's reduction of tariff duties on imported window and heavy sheet glass, an action which has greatly reduced demand for Canadian-made glass.

Furthermore, says John de Bruyn Kops, general sales manager of Canadian Pittsburgh Industries Ltd., the chief beneficiaries of the tariff cut are countries behind the Iron Curtain whose selling prices in Canada are not necessarily determined by production costs but by Red governmental economic policy. The Canadian companies are quite capable of meeting normal competition, even from concerns using lower-cost European labor, but don't at all like having to compete with prices arbitrarily reduced to enable foreign governments to acquire Canadian dollars needed in world trade. Glass from Poland and Czechoslovakia is now coming in at 20 to 25 per cent below prices possible to the Canadian companies. And this unreasonable competition has come when both Canadian companies are still in the process of becoming established. Pilkington Glass is a Canadian offshoot of the big British Pilkington organization, and Canadian Pittsburgh Industries Ltd. of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lewis J. B. Forbes, Pilkington vice-president, says it takes a lot of capital to start a modern window glass plant, as anyone who has been through these two new Canadian plants will know. Pilkington's in Britain had to make special arrangements to bring over the capital needed to start the Canadian plant, and they would not have done so if they had not believed the plant was needed here. Now it is working at only one-third of capacity, though even at this level it is necessary to operate day and night to keep processes going. But operating requirements are such that costs remain high though output is down.

Mr. Forbes pointed out that the United States has removed Poland and Czechoslovakia from the most-favored-nations tariff duties. Canada, in contrast, has lowered its tariff on glass, with the natural result that the Poles and Czechs are now concentrating on the Canadian market.

Mr. de Bruyn Kops commented: "It will be most unfortunate if Poland and Czechoslovakia make their gains at the expense of Canadian labor, which may be the case if Canadian window glass factories are forced to close."

"SPRUCE", *from the painting for the pulp and paper industry by Thoreau MacDonald.*

Spruce, a most important pulpwood species, often grows in swampy areas.

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With its managed forests and modern mills, this industry is a leading world enterprise. It has made its own way against world competition without government financial support. It is the major element in Canada's industrial growth. It is the leading contributor to our national income.

PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY *of* CANADA

130 MILLS, SMALL AND LARGE, FROM COAST TO COAST

PP-102

MIKE MITTO

Mike Mitto, prospector-president of Salmita Consolidated Mines Ltd., first tungsten-gold mining operation in the Barrenlands, N.W.T., 150 miles north of Yellowknife, announced to shareholders that Company would go into production this year.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 259

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Monday, the second day of June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April, 1952.

By order of the Board,
T. H. ATKINSON, General Manager.
Montreal, Que., April 15, 1952.

PROVINCIAL BUDGETS: SIGNPOSTS FOR '52

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16

on ordinary account of $88,000. It expects to make net payments on capital account totalling $102.9 million.

Premier and Treasurer Leslie Frost told the House that expected revenues of $291.1 million might be affected by Federal fiscal and taxation policies. Ontario, along with Quebec, did not enter into tax rental agreements with the Federal Government in 1947. They rely on their own taxing powers and these can be seriously affected by decisions made in Ottawa.

The Ontario Government is also showing marked consideration for the municipalities: Provincial Government properties can now be taxed by the municipalities. The rate of grants to municipalities has accelerated in recent years. In 1943 provincial civic grants totalled $18 million, in the fiscal year just passed they totalled about $100 million, in the 1952-53 fiscal year they will be $119 million.

Ontario has managed to hold to its pay-as-you-go policy and maintain the heavy current and capital expenditures that grow as the province grows. This policy is paying dividends now. If it had not been followed, the province's taxpayers would have had to meet additional interest charges of $8 million this year on a net debt that would otherwise have been $214.8 million higher than it is.

QUEBEC is in the unique position of financing its ordinary *and all* its capital expenditures from ordinary revenue. In the 1951-52 fiscal year Quebec had an overall surplus—counting capital and ordinary expenditures—of $1.17 million. This was reached after charging to operating expenses not only ordinary expenditures of $182.9 million, public debt service charges totalling $24 million, capital expenditures of $62.4 million, but also about $18 million on roads and public works.

Because of this policy of meeting all expenditures out of current revenue, Quebec is in a favorable financial position. In the first place, between March 31, 1945 and March 31, 1952, the net debt has been reduced from $308 million to $256 million in spite of the fact that, during the same period, capital expenditures totalling $281 million were incurred. Quebec's per capita debt, at $82.48, is the lowest in Canada. In the second place, this extremely strict pay-as-you-go program has paid off in first class credit rating: last year was a year of heavy borrowing by provinces and municipalities in the U.S. Quebec got the best bargain of any, effecting a $50 million issue bearing interest at 2⅞ per cent. The average for the others was over 3½ per cent.

This policy is not being maintained at the expense of public undertakings to pace the province's population and industrial growth. For the 1952-53 fiscal year Quebec expects to spend a total of $260.8 million: $217.6 on ordinary account and $43.2 on capital account. This will leave an overall surplus of $1.8 million. Of the total about 20 per cent is earmarked for roads, about 15 per cent for health and about 10 per cent each for education and social welfare.

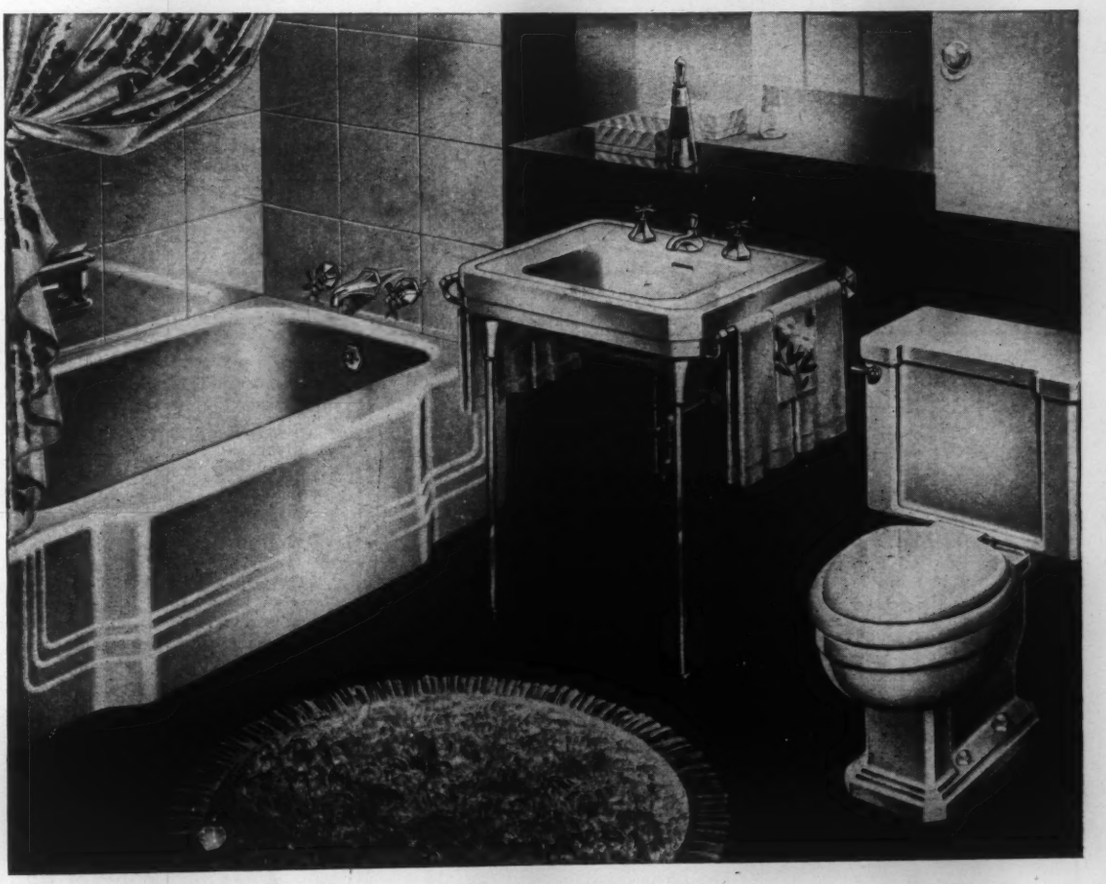
The public debt charges are important items in the budgets of New

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

"COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of 25 cents per share has been declared on the no par value common stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited, payable May 31st, 1952, to shareholders of record at the close of business on April 30th, 1952.

By Order of the Board.
FRED HUNT, F.C.I.S.,
Secretary.



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IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS AND HOLDERS OF SHARE WARRANTS

A dividend of 35c per share in Canadian funds has been declared on the outstanding shares of Imperial Oil Limited payable June 2, 1952. Registered shareholders of record May 1, 1952, will receive dividends by cheque. Dividends in respect of share warrants will be paid on or after June 2, 1952, by The Royal Bank of Canada on presentation of coupon number 79.

Transfer books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

April 17, 1952

COLIN D. CRICHTON,
General Secretary.

—McKibbin in Winnipeg Tribune

AND THEN THE FUN BEGAN

Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, but the Maritime Provinces are able to fit the relatively high charges into their budgets and still provide the money to meet higher costs of services.

New Brunswick expects to spend $45.2 million on ordinary account. Provincial Treasurer J. G. Boucher estimates revenues at $46.5 million with no tax changes. This will leave the province with the largest surplus in its history.

Service charges on the New Brunswick debt compose the largest expense item—just under $11 million, or about 25 per cent of ordinary expenditures. New Brunswick's per capita debt is the biggest in the country—$225 in 1951. But the debt isn't the bogey it was 20 years ago. In 1935 debt charges took about 44 per cent of the province's revenue. This year they will take about 23 per cent.

But in spite of its relatively heavy debt charges, New Brunswick is taking a long view on the matter of development expenditures. Treasurer Boucher pointed out in his budget speech New Brunswick "does not hesitate to undertake large power developments and to seek at all possible levels the necessary assistance for big projects which it could not undertake alone . . . we realize that such ambition reflects at times on our financing . . ." The objective, as outlined by the Treasurer is "large blocks of power at low cost . . . to attract large industries."

Nova Scotia expects total revenues of $45.4 million and total ordinary expenditures of $44.9 million. This leaves a surplus for the year of about half a million dollars. In ordinary expenditures there is provision of $8.7 million—20 per cent of revenue—for interest payments and sinking fund.

Highways are responsible for much of Nova Scotia's debt: the province has spent a total of nearly $140 million on road building—most of it borrowed money. As a result, 40 per cent of the $13.2 million earmarked for highways in the 1952-53 fiscal year will go for interest payments and sinking fund. Nova Scotia spends more on highways than it earns from them; but in return for this it has an impressive highway mileage. Nova Scotia has about one-tenth the area of Alberta, but, according to Premier Angus Macdonald, it has 1,300 miles of hard surfaced road compared with Alberta's 1,166 miles.

The great Canadian natural resource boom has spread optimism to Prince Edward Island as well. When he brought down his budget this year, Provincial Treasurer Walter Darby called for "some careful assessment of our [province's] resources, actual and potential." He noted that there has been no geologic survey of the resources of PEI since 1883.

A composite opinion on the trend of the national economy is found in the choice of the various provinces of the base for Federal payments under the new tax rental agreement. Each province can choose whether to have the annual payments calculated on the gross national product averaged over the previous two years, or the gross national product of the previous one year. If production and population keep increasing, the one-year base will yield higher payments to the province. If the boom tapers off, then the two-year base will be better. BC has officially chosen the one-year base; unofficially, the other seven agreeing provinces have also. So in the provincial capitals the outlook is for a continued upward trend. They're betting real cash on it.

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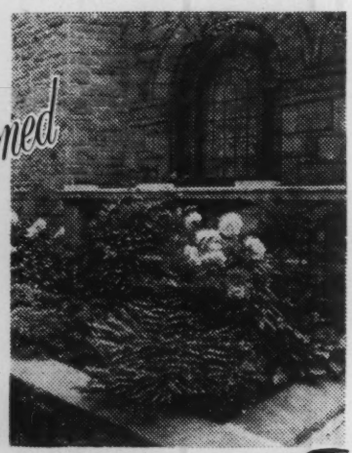

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TORONTO'S VANISHING ISLAND

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

this place was reduced to near-lake level and in February, 1853, a severe storm washed across at this point. Similar storms in the following years enlarged the breach and by 1858 a definite channel had been washed out, which was enlarged until it was nearly half a mile wide in 1862.

Then followed many lively arguments over the closing of the channel, the possible destruction of the harbor, and who should assume the responsibility for remedial works. True to form, little or nothing was done until 1881 when the Federal Department of Public Works had a report made which recommended closing the channel. However, the Department acted contrary to this recommendation for in 1882 construction was started on the Eastern Channel. This has been kept open ever since and now requires the annual removal of 40,000 cubic yards of sand which the currents carry into it. By these means the supply of sand which developed The Island and is essential for its natural maintenance, has been cut off. The logical sequel to this was increased erosion by the waves which in turn necessitated the building of various protective structures.

The Island required some 8000 years to build, and it is not going to be destroyed over night, even though the lake waters rise another foot or so above their present level—a possibility with which we may be faced this summer. It may, however, become impossible to continue the present use of the land unless additional extensive protective works are built.

WHILE man may have played a minor role in causing the damage along our lake shores, he will have to assume a major part if he is to stop it. There is no standard formula or method that can be applied, for erosion conditions vary from place to place and each requires its own study and treatment.

Shore-line protection is a difficult and costly undertaking. It involves dealing with great forces which are forever ready to strike with all their fury. If property is to be saved from such a relentless attack, protective measures are required that are capable of withstanding the worst storm waves and the highest water levels. Since one cannot measure these forces precisely, factors of safety must be adopted that will make ample allowance for the unexpected situations, such as the one we are now facing. Once protective works have been constructed, they must be constantly kept in repair for storms have a habit of seeking out the weak spots, breaking them down and then by flanking attacks causing almost unbelievable damage. During a storm it is next to impossible to make repairs.

The entire shore of Lake Ontario is eroding at an alarming rate this Spring because of the unusually high water. Many people are wondering why there should be such fluctuations in the lake levels, and what can be done to prevent them. Lake Superior is the only one of the Great Lakes whose level is controlled, and it is possible there only because of the dams and locks at Sault Ste. Marie. Elsewhere man has done little to alter the natural flow of water from lake to lake.

The supply of water to Lake Ontario comes from two sources—that which flows in at the Niagara River and the precipitation over the drainage area of the lake. This water is disposed of in two ways—some goes down the St. Lawrence River and the remainder is evaporated, sinks into the soil, or is used by growing vegetation.

IN A NORMAL year, the rainfall is equivalent to a rise in lake level of over 12 feet. The evaporation, which averages 60 per cent of the precipitation, will reduce this to 5 feet. This amount must go down the St. Lawrence River, in addition to that which comes in at Niagara, if the lake level is to remain unchanged. A rainy season will add more water than usual to the lake, and will also result in less evaporation. It may therefore bring about a rise of a foot or more in the water levels from one year to the next. If the same thing happens on any of the upper lakes, there will be an added flow into Lake Ontario thus aggravating the local conditions.

The lake level is therefore the result of the changeable and unpredictable meterological conditions over the entire watershed of the Great Lakes —an area of nearly 300,000 square miles. Man has interfered with nature to some extent in this. The total of his efforts and their effects may be best seen by reference to the accompanying table.

The net result is to add 6 inches to the normal water levels of Lake Ontario. This does not make any allowance for the effects of the control of Lake Superior which necessitates the release of large amounts of water during periods of high water on that lake and holding it back at other times. The results of this control for the period 1914 to 1934 were to increase the level of Lake Ontario by 4 inches in 1926, and to reduce it by 3 inches in 1932. It is altogether likely that these represent the limits of variation

EFFECT ON LAKE ONTARIO LEVELS

	Raise	Lower
The Ogoki and Long Lake diversions of water into Lake Superior	3 inches	
The Chicago diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Mississippi River		2 inches
The Gut dam at the Galop rapids in the St. Lawrence River	5 inches	
	8 inches	2 inches

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No wonder sparkling drinks are becoming so increasingly popular among smart folk! For any drink becomes a better drink, when you add the mixer that accents natural flavor—Canada Dry Sparkling Water. And, what's most important, no matter where you are, you know you'll get natural flavor when you mix with pure Canada Dry Sparkling Water.
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due to the controlled flow of Lake Superior.

Our attention today is focussed on the damage being done in the neighborhood of the cities and towns, but we should not overlook the fact that the farms along our lakeshores are receiving the same treatment. While the lake-side dweller sees his home and belongings in danger of destruction, the farmer sees his livelihood threatened. The regrettable situation is that in many places, such as the Niagara fruit belt, we are losing some of our most valuable agricultural lands. Some day the people of this Province will no doubt realize that an irreplaceable asset is being wasted at an alarming rate. It is certainly in the public interest that such land be saved from destruction.

The plight of the lake-side homeowner would seem to be in a different category. He lives on the lake-front because it is normally a pleasant place. Many have made substantial investments in land and buildings. Already some of these have been lost and many more threatened. The plight is not a happy one and in some quarters there is a hue and cry to blame the high water on this or that public body and thereby fix such bodies with the responsibility for misfortune.

These lake-side dwellers made a poor investment when they purchased their land or homes. There is nothing unique about that for many of us have made investments of other types, only to realize when it was too late that we had lost our money. How far should the governments go towards reimbursing people for financial loss, or spending public funds to protect private property?

In the United States, where they too have to deal with Great Lakes erosion, the Federal Government has adopted a policy whereby it will contribute towards the cost of protective works, only if public property is being protected. This principle, which has been evolved after years of experience with these problems, deserves our serious consideration. The shores should be public property, insofar as this is possible, and especially in the neighborhood of urban centres. As such they should be protected and developed for public use.

In the neighborhood of Toronto there are two areas which offer unique opportunities for development. The Scarborough Bluffs is one of the beauty spots of the shores of Lake Ontario, and Toronto Island could be a haven for people seeking relief from the summer heat. The wide adoption of the 40-hour week makes it imperative that additional recreational facilities be provided near the cities because National and Provincial parks are usually too far from the centres of population.

All levels of government have failed to come to grips with this issue. Records show that a hundred years ago the local and federal politicians were passing it back and forth like a hot potato, just as at present. Will they continue to do so for the next century?

BRAIN-TEASER

HERE WE GO AGAIN!

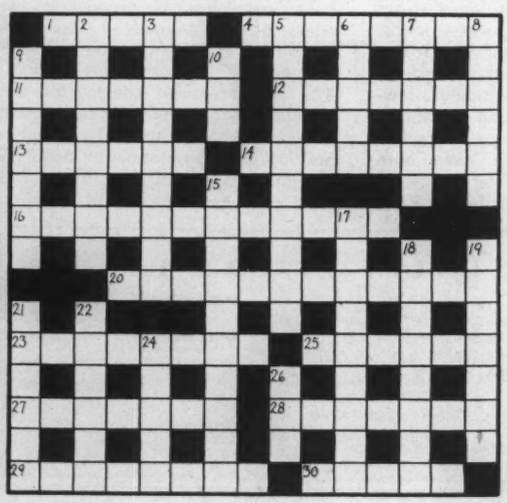
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. It may be a U.S. ill-treatment. (5)
4. Do the rest lick him for being fussy? (8)
11. Trouble to rent may come as a blow. (7)
12. King Stokowski. (7)
13. "A band of . . . . . moored their bark On a wild New England shore". (Hemans). (6)
14. Eggs? Hell! Never a change! (3-5)
16. They part here in France with trousers. (12)
20. Little Albert takes medicine after bad meat. (12)
23. Is the spider's? It's a coarse fabrication! (8)
25. Enlarge on that sound live-long order! (6)
27. Trooped from the submarine. (7)
28. Do grouse? (7)
29. See 6.
30. His staff is employed for life, as it were. (5)

DOWN

2. Only a saint could make barristers out of these! (8)
3. Father's about to stop work on the car. (5,4)
5. It has left Mercury far behind. (10)
6 and 29. In the Rockies one gets free entry to the black bird's home. (9,4)
7. Not seen when over this. (6)
8. Pepper with questions? (6)
9. Met up with a small part at first. (7)
10 and 26. Something the dog ate? (6)
15. Did medieval "mystery" plays result in such a performance? (10)
17. A tit's sure to sing in this range. (9)
18. It may be a struggle preparing half of 14. (8)
19. It's more comfortable for one to be reserved on, rather than under, the train. (7)
21. Turn pale when it is inside! (6)
22. The Smart Set obviously takes pains to be included. (6)
24. Sainted heart of 19? (5)
26. See 10.



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1 and 13. Receiver General
5. Pravda
10. Chances
11. Side-car
12. Ottoman
13. See 1 across
14. Immature
16. Budget
20. Galaxy
21. New Delhi
23. Dossier
25. Portent
27. Yielded
28. Animate
29. Fiscal
30. Behemoth

DOWN

1. See 23 down
2. Chart
3. Income Tax
4. Elsinore
6. Rodin
7. Vice-regal
8 and 18. April Thirtieth
9. Usage
15. Malisters
17. Undermine
18. See 8
19. Keepsake
22. Bride
23 and 1 down. Day of reckoning
24. India
26. Erato

NO CURE FOR FISHING POX

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

Canadian waters. He is also the most pugnacious, and while on occasion bass and speckled trout may be found in the same lake or stream, it isn't long before the trout have disappeared and the bass have gained weight. Probably many more non-resident and resident fishermen go after bass than trout, but the fact the trout season opens in May and the bass not until July is responsible for the fact that speckled-trout fishermen begin preparing for the following season the preceding fall.

During the past week, thousands of Toronto residents have journeyed to Lake Simcoe and other spots where the perch were running. The perch isn't a game fish. Any youngster can catch them on bent pins, a piece of string and a few worms. But the perch brings out the speckled-trout fishermen by the thousands, simply because they want to test out the new gadgets which they have bought, borrowed or made during the long winter months. There is no more fanatical individual than the fly-tier who spends his winter months brooding about the new fly he is developing.

Practically every fish-and-game club in Ontario—and the province has more than the rest of Canada combined—conducts fly-tieing classes during the winter months. Ninety-nine per cent of the flies are intended to become offerings to *Salvelinus fontinalis*. Strangely enough, many of them are accepted by the trout which are lean and hungry at this time of the year. A month from now, the two-pounder of today will have lost his long, stringy appearance and will weigh closer to three pounds. He will have crammed his aching void with a variety of food ranging from the worms washed off the banks by spring floods to the May-fly hatch which sees millions of the insects dancing over the water.

Water conditions for the "opening" are regarded as nearly ideal this year. Streams are almost down to normal levels. The fly fishermen will concentrate, at the moment, on streamer flies, which are tied to resemble, as closely as possible, the minnows found in the water inhabited by the speckled trout. Later, the dry-fly man will have his innings when his cunningly tied, floating "insect" may coax out many an unwary fish. But chances are that any prize-winning fish and, in fact, most speckled trout caught for the next two weeks will have fallen to a succulent gob of garden hackle, or worms, with second honors going to a big fat minnow.

MORE than three million speckled trout fingerlings—most of them seven or more inches in length, have been distributed in Ontario streams from government fish hatcheries. A seven-inch fish is "legal" size and you are permitted, over most of Ontario, to take—if you can—15 fish or 10 pounds in weight, whichever may be first. That means if you take three three-pounders and a one-pound fish, you've had it for the day. Toronto's betting fraternity will give you odds of six to five that you won't do it on any opening day. Not because the fish aren't there, but because the water will be too high; too low; too warm; too cold; the fish will be dormant; they will be too actively feeding on live food; you won't have the right tackle and if you did you wouldn't know how to use it. Plus, of course, the fact your guide couldn't find fish in a fish-bowl and "someone has been netting them during the winter." They were there, you can be sure, last week. Or if not then, they will be next week.

Despite all the advance information, there were around 150,000 of both sexes and all ages, out along Ontario's lakes and streams on Thursday, May 1. May madness has descended on the country, and fish or no fish, it's still the greatest day of 1952.

GOOD NEIGHBORS

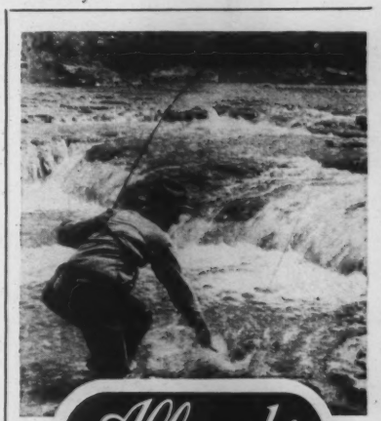
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14

threshing, "Did you know I went to school with your father?" I didn't know. His eyes twinkled as he looked back in his mind over 70 years. "Many's the fight we had, too." "And who won?" I asked. "Och," he replied, "we both did and always went home the best of friends."

As we so often say when a neighbor passes on, he'll be missed. He was a good neighbor, as were all of his day. We don't have the chance, with our modern ways and customs, to "neighbor" as much as they did. The barn raisings and wood-cutting bees are a thing of the past. The threshings and silo fillings become fewer each year as progressive farmers buy combines and forage harvesters.

Despite the changes, some of the good neighborly spirit of the first two generations lives on. Steve and Annie, Joe and Mary are finding that Canada is a land of good neighbors as well as a country where individual freedom and opportunity for workers can still be found in abundance. They have worked to establish homes and security for their families and in a large measure have done so.

It is interesting to wonder if the second generation of these new Canadian farmers, born and raised on the farms, will stay in the country or go to the cities, "to make a million dollars," as did so many of the second and third generations of the earlier Scottish-Canadians. If they stay on the land, Canada will perhaps have a settled farm population, giving, surely, greater stability and permanence to the economic and social structure of the country. As the years go by it will be interesting also to watch as the different backgrounds and cultures, if you will, merge and develop. The result should be as truly Canadian and, possibly, more humanly satisfying, than our present way of life in the country.



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FILMS

MORE MAUGHAM

by Mary Lowrey Ross

IN "ENCORE" we have another group of Somerset Maugham's short stories, skilfully assembled for the screen. As usual they make superior entertainment.

I suppose the success of an undertaking of this sort lies in the author's ability to change his settings while maintaining his world. This supplies continuity of a sort, since almost any Maugham character could stray over from one story into the next without any great shifting of mood or values. All alike are governed by Author Maugham's ironic but amiable willingness to entertain.

Even as consistent a performer as Maugham, however, can't be completely uniform in the quality of his output, and some of his stories are better than others. In the present group, "The Ant and the Grasshopper", a modern adaptation of the Lafontaine fable is light, ingenious and very funny. "Winter Cruise", the story of one of those shipboard nuisances in whom Maugham delights, is told with humor and wry affection and it too is highly successful. But "Gigolo and Gigolette", the tale of a lady high diver whose emotions interfere with her professional timing, doesn't quite come off—perhaps because the emotions involved are both simpler and flashier than the ones the author is accustomed to deal with.

In "The Ant and the Grasshopper" we have Roland Culver as the ant, a sober business man who counts his shillings, and Nigel Patrick as the grasshopper, who lives by blackmailing or cadging from his frugal brother. Maugham benignly awards the hand of the third richest girl in the world to the undeserving brother. The story is slight, but diverting, and both brothers act as though they were special creations of the Maugham imagination.

"Winter Cruise" presents Kay Walsh as a garrulous spinster—a "crashing bore", Maugham notes affectionately in his foreward—who drives the ship's crew almost crazy with her incessant and innocent conversation. Here too Author Maugham sees to it that the awards and discomfitures go to the right people. He gets exactly the right cooperation from the cast, and especially from Actress Walsh . . . Glynis John plays the distracted lady high diver, and to a movie-goer who can't climb a ladder without misgivings, her state of nerves about diving 80 feet into a shallow tub seemed perfectly plausible. I was less convinced that love and understanding would make the assignment any more attractive.

"THE MARRYING KIND" has to do with the difficulties of a young couple (Judy Holliday and Aldo Ray) who stumble into courtship, marriage, children, social and domestic disaster and finally into the Court of Domestic Relations, without any very clear idea at any stage about where their emotions are leading

—Paramount

MAUGHAM: "ENCORE"

them. A good deal of this is diverting, very much as a row going on next door may be diverting; for Garson Kanin and Ruth Gordon, who wrote the script, have a lively ear for domestic backtalk.

The Keefers described here never reach maturity—at best they arrive at a sort of distracted adolescence—and in the end tragedy, sickness, misunderstanding and jealousy overwhelm their frail marriage and they end up in court where they rehearse their tragi-comic story before a sympathetic woman magistrate (Madge Kennedy.) By that time the row next door has been going on a little too long and you may begin to wonder whether the Keefer marriage is worth observing, let alone worth saving.

Apparently the authors started out to re-create Billie Dawn of "Born Yesterday", then part-way through tried to weight the characterization with more significance than it could be expected to carry. As a result the story is rather uncertainly balanced—too doleful to be funny and too absurd to be tragic. Judy Holliday herself gives every indication, even here, that she has other qualities than nit-wittedness to contribute to the screen.

IT WAS INEVITABLE that Hollywood in its inspirational studies of the handicapped should get round to the case of Singer Jane Froman. "With a Song in My Heart" is based on the Froman career and largely on that account is a far better than average screen musical. At the height of her popular singing success, it will be remembered, Jane Froman was involved in a plane crash which promised not only to end her career but to cripple her for life. She survived innumerable operations, returned to her singing career—propped up on a movable platform—and even took up again her interrupted flight to Europe to entertain the troops.

The story of her overseas triumph in the face of fantastic handicaps is something that easily outruns Hollywood's best dramatic inventions. She is played here by Susan Hayward, but the voice is Jane Froman's own, and so is most of the story. In spite of the occasionally dubious taste of the "adaptation", it is still a remarkable record of warm-hearted courage and achievement.

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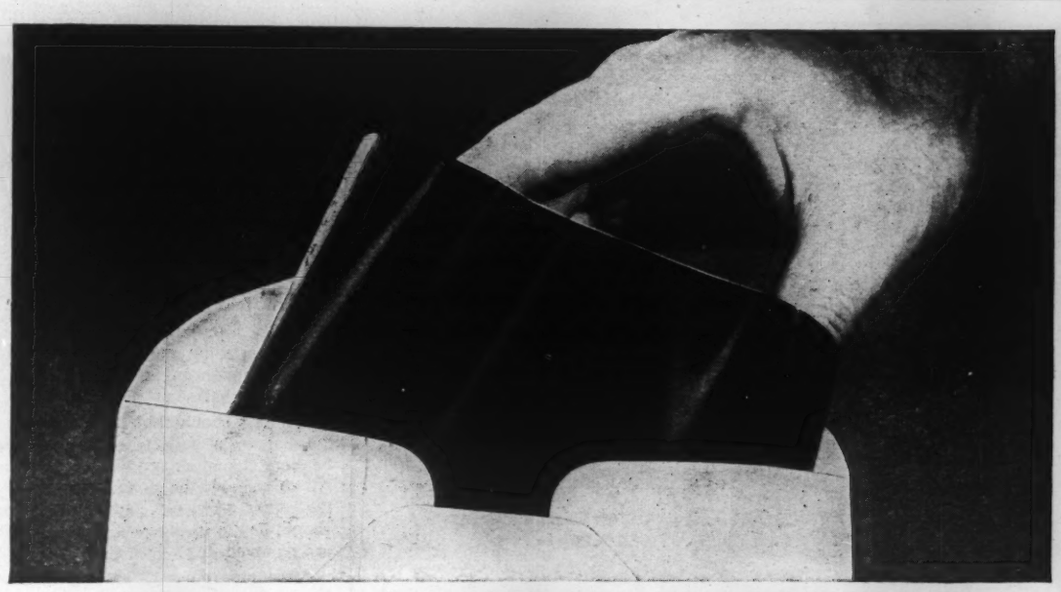

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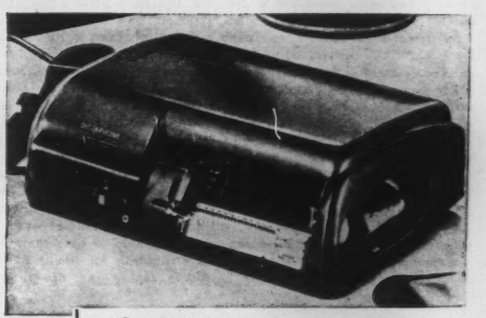

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This is Elena. Her father was killed in an air-raid. Her mother, returning ill and broken from a prison camp in Germany, has not worked since 1945. With her own tired hands, and with old pieces of wood and tin, Elena's mother put together a pitiful shack. You can imagine how bitter cold it is in winter. Last year, Elena, trying to warm herself at their brazier went too close and fell in, painfully carbonizing her little left hand. Her mother writes "She cried so very much that I promised myself that for the coming year my child would have warm clothes and a doll. Where can I find such things for my little one? How can I protect her and help her?"

The war still goes on for Elena and such children. Your help can mean love and security and finally rehabilitation. The Plan is dedicated to Peace in a world where our children will have to live with these children . . . we need your help to help them!

You alone, or as a member of a group, can help these children by becoming a Foster Parent. You will immediately be sent the case history and picture of "your" child upon receipt of application with initial payment. Your relationship with "your" child is on a most personal level . . . we do no mass relief. Each child, treated as an individual, receives food, clothing, shelter, education and medical care according to his or her needs.

"Your" child is told that you are his or her Foster Parent, and correspondence through our office is encouraged. At once the child is touched by love and thus a sense of belonging is created.

The Foster Parents' Plan is a non-political, non-profit, non-sectarian, independent relief organization organized in England by Major J. Langdon-Davies in 1937, and helping children in Greece, France, Belgium, Italy, Holland and England. International headquarters are in New York. Financial statements are filed with the Montreal Department of Social Welfare and full information is available to any competent authority in Canada.

Already many Canadians are Foster Parents. Join them today. Funds are needed desperately for plastic surgery, artificial limbs, artificial eyes, that the children who have suffered so cruelly may have the necessary aids to give them some comfort, hope and love. Your help is not only vital to a child struggling for life itself—but also toward world understanding and friendship. Your help can mean—and do—so much. Won't you share with one of them, please?

All contributions deductible for Income Tax purposes

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CASE OF THE UNTIDY MAN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

of men's clothes.

Pressing and cleaning are all right when needs must, but they should never be a substitute for regular daily care. Wear one suit one day and another the next. A worsted suit worn only every second or third day and hung up properly meanwhile, will seldom have to be pressed. A 24-hour or longer rest gives wool fibres a chance to recover and adds greatly to the life of the suit. The same goes for shoes and for hats.

A suit should be hung on proper hangers and it is a fine idea to invest in a good set of hangers, the broad wooden or plastic ones, shaped like shoulders and having a forward bend at the neck, for instance. Be sure the coat is on straight and button a button to keep it from being jostled askew. Give the sleeves a slight pull to take care of creases at the bend in the arm, and take everything out of the pockets. Pockets stuffed to bulging point with keys, change and assorted masculine sundries, coats and trousers thrown anyhow over a chair, are things that spell ruin for a suit.

Trousers should not be hung over the bar of a hanger. They should be hung from clamps on the cuffs. All this should be done immediately the suit is taken off. Likewise, trees should be put in shoes as soon as they are removed.

Most men do a certain amount of brushing, but very few think of brushing tweed which, obviously, collects at least as much dust as other fabrics. Best tool for the purpose is a tweed brush with long blunt fibres which comb out the nap instead of rolling it up, as a whisk broom does, into little balls that break off. And while you are about it, get a hat brush with soft bristles which will remove the dust without scratching up the felt. Regular brushing and an occasional rest is as good for hats as for suits.

Regular brushing, particularly behind the lapels, in seams and under trouser turn-ups is very important. With careful folding and hanging, wool will keep perfect shape and fit. A narrow strip of strong material sewn inside the pant cuffs where they rub against shoes prevents wear.

LIKE ANYTHING ELSE, clothes are all the better for an occasional rest; so after brushing and airing, they should be put away for at least 24 hours. Clothes closets should never be overcrowded, there should be sufficient space for air to circulate between all garments, and the door shou'd be shut to prevent dust collecting on the garments. Ideal arrangement is a separate clothes closet for each person, but if the truth is known, many men come off second best when closet space is shared.

Rather than wear garters some men put up with socks wrinkled accordion-like at the ankles. You may be able to get around this by presenting him with some elastic-top socks.

In contrast with the entertaining antics that go on in the field of women's fashions, changes in men's fashions are almost imperceptible. According to Chris Wahlwroth, chairman of the board of directors of the Men's Fashion Council of Canada, everything looks neat and trim for Spring 1952.

Neater in the sense that exaggerated suit styles are through. Comfort

CONTINUED ON PAGE 38

—Turofsky

LAST YEAR the five Service Clubs of Toronto — Altrusa, Pilot, Quota, Soroptimist and Zonta—held a dinner in honor of Ontario women elected to municipal office. The dinner was so popular that another was held recently. This time the five Clubs had aces up their sleeves—no less than four women mayors, as well as two reeves back in office again. Mayors included Mrs. Hamilton of Barrie (seated l); Mayor Charlotte Whitton, only woman mayor of a capital city in the British Empire; Mayor Grace McFarland, Leamington; rear, Mayor Bernadette Smith, Woodstock.

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CONCERNING FOOD

QUICK TRICKS

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

JUST RIGHT with roasted duck or succulent pork is an orange and cress salad. A quick moulded version of this delicious salad requires little attention until serving time. Prepare a package of lemon-flavored gelatine as directed adding salt and vinegar to taste. When slightly thickened fold in 1 cup orange sections and ¾ cup chopped watercress (or tender parsley). Chill in 6 individual moulds. Serve on salad greens with mayonnaise or French dressing.

■ Crusts are also bread and the trimmings from your tea party sandwiches can become a delectable by-product. Spread crusts in a single layer in a shallow pan. Brush with melted butter or margarine and sprinkle liberally with grated Parmesan or Cheddar cheese. Bake in a 350°F oven for 30 minutes until crisp and golden brown. Serve warm or cold with soups or salads or as appetizers. They look almost like French-fried potatoes.

■ Cottage cheese, the darling of dieters, rates special recognition for its slim demand on the budget. Try it in a French-toasted sandwich with hot barbecue sauce. Use 2 cups cheese for 6 large sandwiches, dip them in a seasoned milk and egg mixture and fry golden brown on both sides. Serve immediately with spicy barbecue sauce.

■ Sauce for "old" potatoes is seasoned to taste when condensed cream of mushroom soup is used. To fix, cube 4 hot cooked potatoes and combine with ½ cup minced onions lightly browned in 2 tablespoons butter or margarine. Blend 1 can mushroom soup with 1/3 cup milk and add to the potatoes. Reheat over boiling water or in oven in casserole to let flavors blend.

■ Freezing whipped cream may seem like gilding the lily, but the texture is delightful and different—more like a mousse. Whip cream as usual, flavor and drop by spoonsful or make rosettes with decorating tube on aluminum foil. Freeze solid in home freezer or frozen food compartment in refrigerator, then wrap and seal. Good!!

■ A little molasses added to whipped cream is just right with hot gingerbread or pumpkin pie. Right in line with spring is a molasses milk shake for a mid-morning pick-up. Simply stir 1 tablespoon good table molasses into 1 cup icy cold milk.

■ A continental touch to cookie decorating is to use fancy buttons or buckles to make impressions in the dough. Same idea as the springerle rolling pins and boards. Cookies for children's parties can be designed with their favorite characters in mind—Hopalong and Rudolph to mention two. Shortbread, gingerbread and refrigerator cookie doughs are best for this procedure.

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FOSTER PARENTS

THERE IS a little ten-year-old girl called Luisa in Naples who writes to a newspaperman in Canada thanking him for clothes which enable her to go to school again, telling him how lucky she and her eight brothers and sisters are. They have found a two-roomed home in a house, so badly bombed during the war that no one will live in it, and they have it rent free. This is their good luck.

Luisa is one of the 70,000 European children of Greece, France, Belgium, Italy, Holland and England, unlucky enough to be born during the war, who are being cared for under the Foster Parents' Plan for War Children. Her foster parent is one of more than 200 Canadians, among whom is Chief Justice Thibaudeau Rinfret, who contribute to the plan. There are approximately 6,000 such foster parents in the world today.

As the plan operates today there is no attempt made to remove the children from their own homes. "Adopting" is financial, not legal. The plan does no mass relief. Each child is treated as an individual. His foster parent agrees to contribute $15 monthly towards his support, receives through plan headquarters a photograph of his "child", and in most cases, also through the plan, enters into correspondence with him.

Canadians may obtain information regarding the operation of the Plan by writing to Miss Gloria Matthews, Canadian Director, Foster Parents Plan for War Children, P.O. Box 65, Station B, Montreal.

UNTIDY MAN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 36

is maintained, but shoulders are noticeably narrower, slightly squarer. the sleevehead treatment is clean. The jacket will be slightly more fitted at the waist, its lapels narrower and neatly notched. The waistcoat will make a slight comeback — trouser legs will be trimmer through the reduction of the knee size.

Shirts and ties reflect this trend—more neatness at the neck is achieved with the English tab collar, or the natty rounded-point eyelet model, worn with pin. A smaller knot in a narrower tie helps the neater look. Shirting patterns run to fine hairline stripes and fine pin checks. Neckwear for patterned shirts should be plain—the reverse obtaining should the shirt be a plain shade.

The hosiers go along with the return to propriety in men's apparel—showing smart, neat ladder and clock effects, in addition to the overwhelmingly popular 6 x 3 ribs.

His Spring hat likewise is neater and trimmer. A slightly narrower brim, the crown a shade higher.

The popularity of blue suitings over the past two years has revived interest in black shoes. Particularly smart is the neat Town last with plain stitching — it goes well with both blue and grey clothes, a nice change-off from brown.

LIGHTER SIDE

SPOTS BEFORE THE EYES

by Mary Lowrey Ross

SINCE the Flying Saucers mystery is now being taken up by such respectable organizations as the Canadian and American Air Forces, it seemed a good time to canvass various friends and acquaintances about their view of the phenomenon.

Ten persons in all were polled on the question: Do you believe the Flying Saucers are interplanetary in origin? The results of the poll were as follows:

Yes: 1.
No: 7.
Uncertain: 2.

Comments: "Probably mass hypnosis" . . . "Radar target balloons with aluminum foil trim" . . . "Pardon me while I go to see about my car-lights" . . . "It's safe to assume we are under intelligent observations from other planets" . . . "Anyone here know how to play Gummidge?"

The one firm believer in the interplanetary theory, a Mr. Lomax, declared that the various saucers, lights, discs, projectiles, etc. were probably operated by scouting parties of Martians.

"The absence of clouds and disposition of the canal markings on Mars seem to indicate a serious water-drought on that planet," he pointed out. "No doubt from the point of view of a Martian our Earth looks like a very attractive oasis in an interplanetary desert. Since 40 million miles at the nearest is a long way to fetch water they are probably planning to use our planet as a colony rather than a reservoir."

I asked Mr. Lomax when he expected the invaders to land and he said it would probably take place any time now. "There is every reason to assume," he went on, "that they are using the dark side of the moon as an operational and re-fuelling base. This would account for the number and variety of the aircraft observed—saucers, cigars, lights, ice-cream cones, and rocket shapes with windows. The question of what is looking out at us from behind those windows should stir the interest of every intelligent person."

I SAID it stirred mine to the extent of making my hair stand right up on end.

"Probably nothing you have in mind," Mr. Lomax said reassuringly. "I think we can dismiss the idea of the newcomers as super-intelligent vegetables that propagate from their own cuttings. There is, of course, the theory that they may be highly developed members of the ant-kingdom, and this is not entirely implausible since ants share many human characteristics. They have for instance developed an organized system of warfare, slave-holding and garbage disposal. On the other hand, they have never shown any talent for taking to the air. So I think we can dismiss ants, as well as the notion of super-human beings wearing visors and black union zipper suits. This is merely a pictorial idea with no relation to reality. It is much more reasonable to suppose that the invaders will be featureless, hairless, sexless and possibly inorganic. Energy-essences, flux-forms, possibly some highly developed form of cybernetics."

I ASKED him how a saucer-crew of adding machines, even though highly developed, would be able to communicate with the human race, and Mr. Lomax said this would be comparatively simple.

"They will undoubtedly have picked up a good working knowledge of our language, habits and problems from the air-waves," he pointed out, "when they actually land they will probably insist as a first principle that we stop fooling round with atomic weapons, once and for all and settle down to live peaceably."

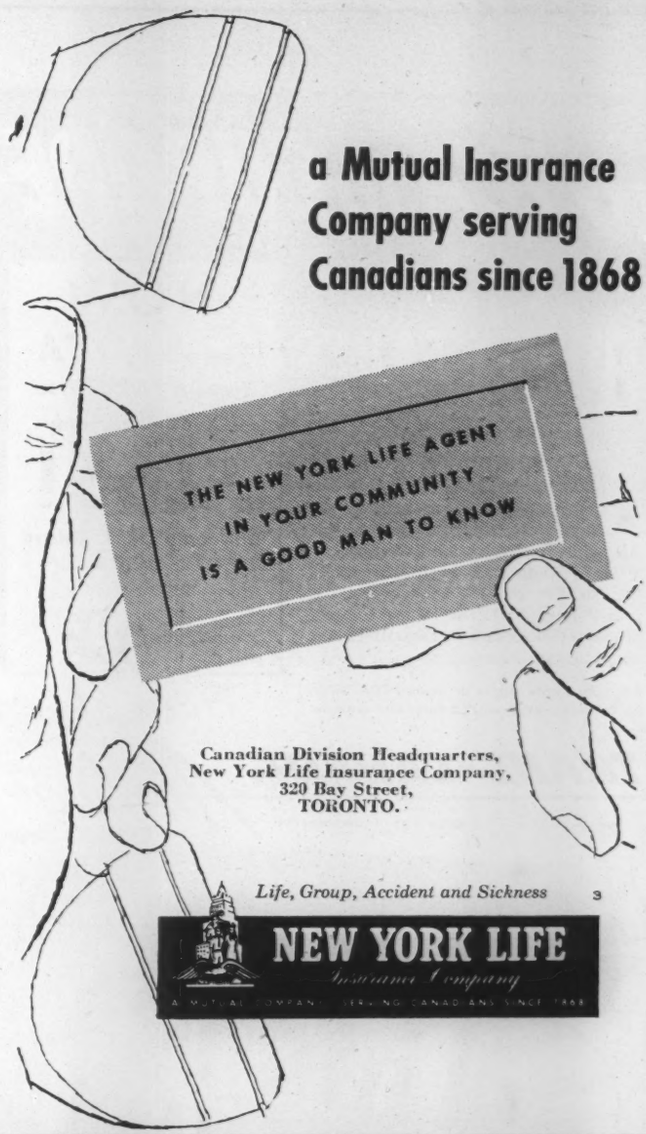
I said that if they had picked up a knowledge of our language, habits and problems from the air - waves they would probably demand to know, once and for all, who was going to marry Helen Trent. Mr. Lomax ignored this and went on:

"It's quite possible of course that the visitors will be hostile. In that case there will be an interesting shift in the current ideologies of the planet. The Iron Curtain will be raised, NATO will be abandoned, we will stop quarrelling over the various interpretations of peace, freedom and democracy. It is even possible that Russia will once more become our magnificent ally while Mr. Stalin reverts to his former role of good old Uncle Joe."

"NOT that it is likely to do any good," he added. "I imagine that if the visitors are hostile they are already planning to exterminate the earth's population. With their sort of equipment this should be no more difficult than it is for a housewife to clear out the spare-room with a flit-gun."

Fortunately another acquaintance has a much more cheerful explanation of the phenomenon. "When you stare long enough, particularly in a bright light you are bound to see certain objects, apparently at a distance. These are just your own blood corpuscles enlarged by the retina."

This is definitely reassuring, especially as I seem to remember that the pictures of the blood corpuscles in my old public school hygiene were *exactly the shape of saucers.* Now I won't have to worry any more about energy-entities leaning out of the sunset or flux forms landing on the City Hall steps.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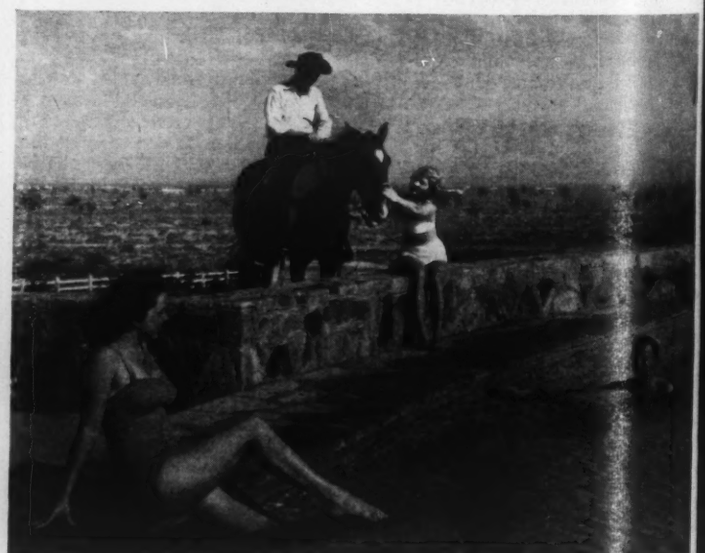

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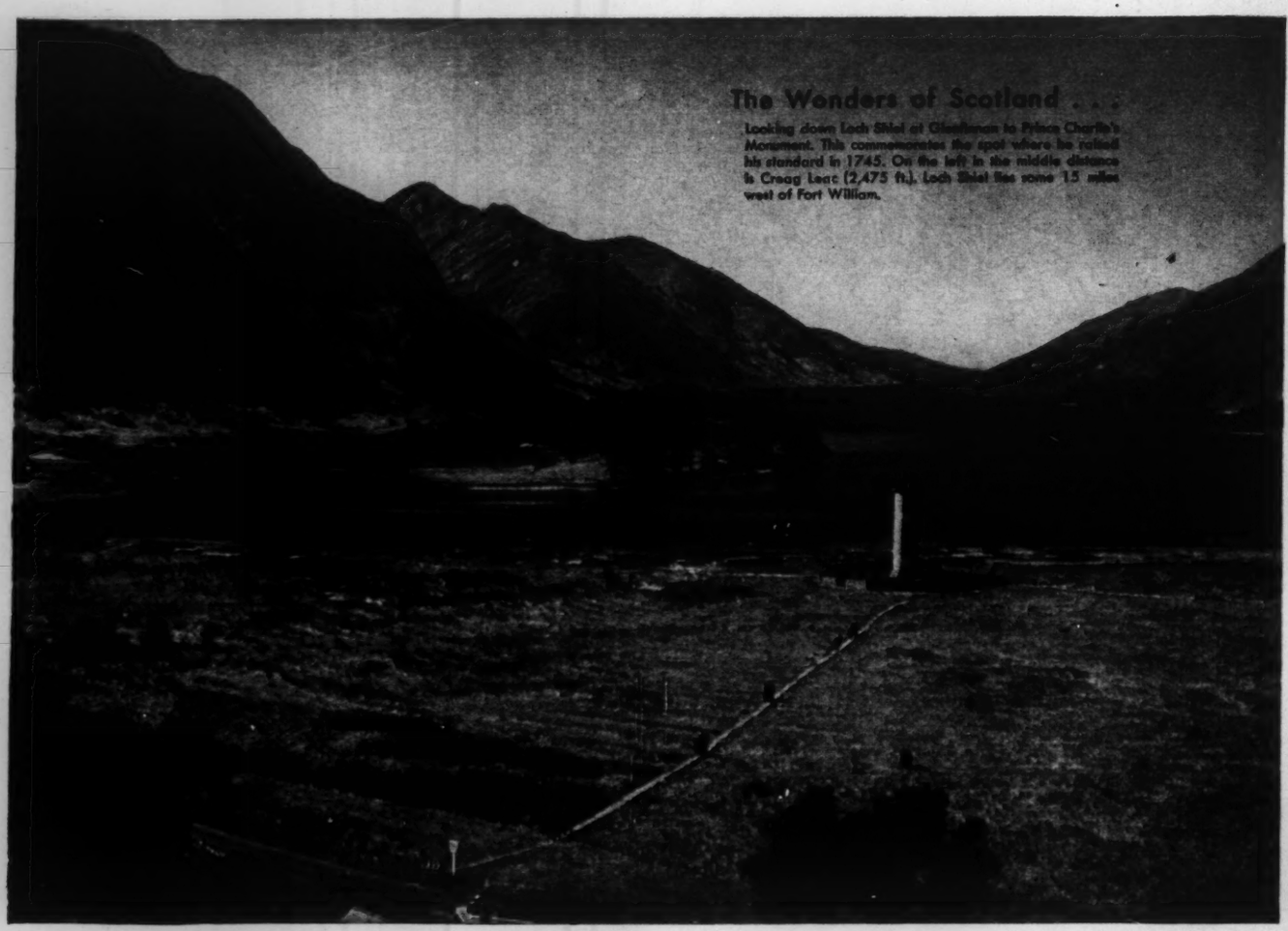
The Wonders of Scotland . . .
Looking down Loch Shiel at Glenfinnan to Prince Charlie's Monument. This commemorates the spot where he raised his standard in 1745. On the left in the middle distance is Creag Leac (2,475 ft.). Loch Shiel lies some 15 miles west of Fort William.

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